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CHASED BY A PANTHER.

Hunter's Peril in Maine Woods.

'Fierce "Indian Devil" Tried to Unroof the Birch Hut.

Then Besieged the Lonely Camp During the Night.



Peel made an early start, in order to be able to make all possible progress before night should overtake him. During the heat of the day of his departure I did nothing except cook myself a light dinner, peruse a magazine and take an afternoon

Before the door of our camp grew an enormous maple, whose spreading branches, already assuming autumn tints, afforded delightful shade from the heat of a Septem-

A covey of loons were idly floating in the near distance on the lake, and as they lazily dipped their bills in its surface or cried to each other in their own peculiar way, I felt for the moment that I was one of Tenny-

son's lotus eaters.

It was little wonder then, that I was soon fast asleep, and that I slept long and soundly. When I did awake, I found that the day was fast drawing to a close.
On consulting my watch I found that I

I prepared for the hunt.

I prepared for the hunt.

Arming myself with a light Flobert rifle, which I had brought with me expressly for small game, I hurried into the woods behind our camp. A half hour's tramp brought me to the spot where I had seen a covey of birds a day or two before.

I had no such luck now, however, as hunt where I might I could not raise a single bird. Doubtless our presence and frequent journeyings had alarmed them so that they had retired farther into the woods.

I had given up all hope of a partridge supper, and was on the point of retracing my steps when a faint shout broke upon my car.

supper, and was on the point of retracing my steps when a faint shout broke upon my ear.

The sound was as of one who halloced in the distance. My first impression was that Peel, having met with some mishap, had returned and was seeking me.

Yet the sound did not come from the direction of the camp, but from the forest to the north of me.

Thinking that I might be mistaken, I waited for the repetition of the cry. Nor had I long to wait. Soon from the bosom, as it were, of the interminable forest before me arose that same human cry.

It was a little more distinct this time, yet it had that muffied sound which always accompanies noises in the deep woods. The tone, and even the echo, seemed so perfectly human that I at once decided it came from some person lost in the woods. Putting my hands to my mouth and making a trumpet of them, I uttered a prolonged whoop in reply.

So convinced was I that some one needed my assistance that I had already made considerable progress in the direction of the voice. I continued on my course, stopping at intervals to listen for a repetition of the cry. Not hearing it again and fearing that my first whoop had not been loud enough I shouted once more. Quickly, and almost unexpectedly, came the reply. Beginning low and gradually rising and increasing in yolume, it ended almost in a wailing shriek. I stopped short.

This cry had something weird about it. It was no longer human. Besides, it now sounded as if its possessor was within a half mile of me, thus showing that he must have travelled very expeditiously.

My suspicions were aroused. It was utterly improbable that any human being besides myself could be in those woods. They stretched away in unbroken continuity to the distant Canadian boundary and miles beyond. What if if were some wild animal! And then suddenly there rushed through my mind the thought of the catamount, or 'Indian devil."

I had always heard that he uttered a peculiar cry, which, at a distance, resembled

Indian devil." I had always heard that he uttered a pecu-

when the camp was shaken by the landing of some heavy body on the roof.
Then began such a series of unearthly screechings as I had never before heard.
Whatever the animal was, it would run cyer the roof, putting its snout down into the crevices of the bark and scratching now and then as if to try the strength of the hemlock covering.

It was evident that it sought to force its way into my hiding place.
In the meantime I was dancing about underneath waiting to get a shot upwards, and yet unwilling to shoot lest I should miss my aim. It was quite dark within the camp by this time. There were no windows to it a hole over the door being the only opening for the admission of light.

The bark on the roof was heavy and thick, and as we had taken the precaution to nail it to the former roof, it was not easily removed.

The snarling devil on top at last found this out, and so, with a screech as if he had run his claw on a nail, he suddenly desisted from his work.

I could hear him walk heavily along the ground. Next I distinguished his quick breathings as he smelled his way along the logs that formed the sides and rear end of the camp.

He did not approach the door, possibly worganten and the founding of the first words.

the conveniences of life. Especially is this true of him in the matter of a temporary camp.

A mere lean-to, covered on one side with the heavy bark of the hemlock tree and open on the other to every wind of heaven, will, at such times, afford him all the comfort and accommodation he needs.

Peel was therefore disposed to occupy our tumble-down habitation without making any repairs.

I was not so easily satisfied; and so, much to his annoyance, insisted on setting our house in order.

We repaired the walls and door, thoroughly cleaned out the interior, and added a heavy coat of bark to the roof. As the sequel will show, it was well for me that we made this last improvement.

After several days our supply of food which at the outset, owing to the lack of room in our canoe, had not been large, was nigh exhausted. It was decided, therefore, that Peel should return to the settlement for a new supply.

Peel made an early start, in order to be

coals of fire.

I did not wait any longer, but with a quickness that came of considerable practice I transferred my aim from the body to the head. I had even the presence of mind to aim low, knowing that my rifle would throw high. All this was but the work of a second; and then I pulled the trigger.



side, as if a dozen dogs were inized up in one fight.

As I peered out I could see the burning wood and embers thrown about in all direc-tions at once; then there was a smell of singeing hair and fur; then a quick scratch-ing of gravel, which was thrown about over the fire and sgainst the camp door; then

singering hair and fur; then a quick scratching of gravel, which was thrown about over the fire and against the camp door; then one short, convulsive howl, and all was still. Reloading my rifle, I unbarred the door and carefully approached the burning body. I turned it over once or twice with the muzzle of my rifle, to make sure that life was extinct, and then I dragged it away from the fire.

With a coolness that I cannot even now understand I proceeded at once to make preparations for supper. I cannot say that I relished it any the less because of the dead body lying near.

In the morning I found that I had shot a panther, or veritable "Indian devil." My bullet had entered his breast just in a line with the snout, and had ploughed its way through the heart, lungs and intestines and then flattened itself against the trunk of the maple. I have the same bullet yet.

Unfortunately the fur had been so much injured by the fire that it was completely spoiled. I therefore let the body lie till Peel came. On his return many were the exclamations of astonishment that issued Feel came. On his return many were the exclamations of astonishment that issued

rom his lips. He cut off the snout and paws of the dead catamount, and afterwards, with my consent, received the State bounty. The body measured 5 feet 4 inches from snout to tail, WILLIAM C. GATNORE.

ONE LESS CRAZE.

The Upholsterer Says That the Antique

Must Go. We heard a woman of social rank say to a dealer recently: "Mr. X., I wish to get rid where near what I paid for it. You see it is so exasperating for me to answer questions, and people will ask questions, if only to show a polite interest in my treasures. They say: 'What a magnificent cabinet. Is is an heirloom?' and when I reply in the negative, they lift their eyebrows and say, 'oh!' in such a tantalizing way. Then, again, some folks, with that way. Then, again, some folks, with that breezy ingenuousness which denotes a candid disposition, say: 'What do you have this old piece for, if it's not a family-piece?' And I can't tell the truth about it and say I bought it, because it lent eminent respectability to my establishment.''

On other occasions the presence of an old piece of furniture in a house sometimes starts a guest on reminiscences about chairs that Mrs. Jones' great-grandfather left her, or Mrs. Smith's niece on her grandmother's side possesses, and it's calculated to make one feel stupid to just simply sit and listen to all this and have to confess to one's self that one hasn't a single genuine family-piece in the whole house.

NOW LET MOUTHS WATER!

An Original Thanksgiving Dinner in Gotham. A New York hostess, says the Illustrated

encounter with a catamount.

Myself and guidewho, by the way, was the celebrated Passamaquoddy chief, Passamaquodd

Swiss Parliament are not laws at all. If a single canton demand the submission of an act of Parliament to the popular vote it must be submitted; or if even 30,000 people petition for such submission, it must be granted.

Such petitions are usually placed in post offices and public buildings, and the securing of the number of signers required is a matter of no trouble whatever; hence this plebiscite is often resorted to. Frequently a number of laws will be submitted at once, and on some Sunday morning after church (the usual time for voting) the Swiss citizen, with his silent ballot, will defeat a dozen acts of Parliament. In some of the cantons this same practice prevails as to the local laws of the cantonal government. Under the Swiss system the president of the confederacy has no more authority than a member of the cabinet. The head of the government is a council elected by the Parliament. This council selects a chairman from its members, who thus becomes

He is clothed with no powers of appoint-

that of foreign affairs.

He is clothed with no powers of appointment to office; his co-members of the cabinet, even the judges of the Supreme Court, are all elected. He can serve but a single year; hence his time and talents, instead of being devoted to filling offices and seeking a re-election, are given to the service of his country. He is helped in his efferts for pure and economical government by a corps of trained statesmen.

The country possesses a firmly-established, long-tried and perfectly satisfactory civil service system. No inducement could lead the patriotic Swiss to go back to the miserable and corrupting practice of turning the offices of the government over to a horde of "practical politicians," to be corruptly dealt out to their followers and associates.

In fact, the term "politician" is scarcely known, or, if known, only speken of with contempt and disgust. Political "bossism" would be a deadly calling there. Men are trained to fill all minor offices, and are promoted to high posts only on proven merit. The system has proven wonderfully economical for the government, and better and fitter public servants than formerly are found in all places of trust and honor.

The salaries of all officers are small, so that public officials do not and cannot assume the style and the extravagance so unbecoming to a people's government, or an official extravagance that only comes, as a nuic, with high salaries, short terms of office, and consequent temptations to be corrupt. A dishonest official cannot clear his skirts there by resigning and going back to work in his political party till his crime is forgotten. One dishonest act, and he will never hold office again.

A single glance at the government outlays demonstrates how economically the Swiss people are ruled

Under a Civil Service System.

A few years ago it cost them but a trifle over \$3 a head for all government expenses. England at the same time was paying \$12. and France something like \$15 per head.

Uncommon Price for Grape Land on any of the lake sides, and even good grass land well situated is worth \$100 to \$300 an acre. Of course on such priced land economy must be practised, and even then

American, who combines wealth with artistic taste, is designing for the approaching anniversary a most sumptuous and original Thanksgiving feast. Her dinner is to be modelled somewhat after a Roman banquet in honor of the harvest, with antique settings and a modern menu.

The table, long and broad, will be draped

these things. The state's first business is the education of the youth. Teachers must, first of all, be university graduates, or else be graduates of high, very high class normals. They are employed for long terms, almost for life, and are pensioned when grown old in the public service. The schools stand at the head of everything; even the army costs less than their schools do.

Their system contains six kinds, or grades, of preparatory schools below the university. There are the primary, the secondary, the repeating, the special, the Real schools, and the gymnasium, the last answering in rank to the American college. The first two of these schools are

Compulsory and Free, but the pupil may choose between attend-

but the pupil may choose between attending the secondary school and the repeating school. This latter is intended mostly for the benefit of the very poor, who cannot spare the children from labor after they have finished with the primary school.

These repeating schools, intended simply for fixing in the child's mind what he has already learned, are held two foreneons in the week. Sometimes they are held in the evening.

already learned, are held two forenoons in the week. Sometimes they are held in the evening.

The child enters the primary school in his sixth year, and attends till he is 12. Each year pushes him forward one grade. The last three years of the elementary school are termed Real classes, but are not to be confounded with the higher Real schools, which are but a step short of the college.

In the classes of city and town schools the boys and girls are usually separate. There is no study room, the studying being all done at home. It is noticeable that the school opens without Biole reading or prayer, but later in the morning one of the town pastors will enter the rooms of the higher classes and give a half-hour's instruction, mostly concerning the characters of the New Testament.

The scholars will be asked about the lives of Peter and Paul and the scenes of the Holy Land, the interest of the pupil depending wholly on the ability of the teacher to entertain him. The talk of the half-hour seems to be devoted more to Bible biography than to religious training. The preachers, hawever, have an uphill row of it, for hundreds of the Swiss teachers are infidels. The pay of these Swiss teachers are infidels. The pay of these Swiss teachers are refethe term of service is almost for life, and promotions for merit are constant. Here, as in all matters of public benefit in Switzerland, the man

Best Fitted and Trained

for his place keeps it. There is no turning competent men out simply "to give some

for his place keeps it. There is no turning competent men out simply "to give some other fellow a chance to get in," as with us. There are 27 institutions in Switzerland for the education of teachers, not including a military training school, where specialists are prepared for teaching classes in gymnastics and military drill.

Gymnastics, by the way, are taught in every Swiss school, and a proper gymnasium, with all its belongings, is attached to every schoolhouse. The Swiss seminaries for the preparation of teachers are open to both sexes, and some of the best teachers in the public schools are ladies, though the number engaged is very small, perhaps not 10 per cent. of the whole.

Their pay, too, is some 30 per cent. less than that of male teachers. There are no young, inexperienced girls teaching in the schools, and no young men using the school desk while waiting for something better to turn up. School teaching is a serious business there, and the calling of a lifetime.

The Swiss school hours are very long—27 hours a week for the primary classes, and only eight weeks' vacation in the year. The studies in these earlier classes comprehend religion, good manners, German, arithmetic, elements of geometry, natural history, geography, history, singing, drawing, gymnastics, and, for the girls, female industry. The girls may skip the geometry class if the parents so choose.

In the secondary schools, where the pupils are from 12 to 15 years old, the studies are mostly a continuation and repetition of those passed in the primary schools, except that natural history is enlarged upon greatly, especially in its bearings on farming and other industries. More attention, too, is given to gymnastics and drill. These classes are attended

Thirty-three Hours a Week, and 44 weeks in the year, exclusive of much

Thirty-three Hours a Week, and 44 weeks in the year, exclusive of much time spent in gymnastics. The course is for

sic of the schools. The Swiss all sing, and a master who could not lead his school with the violin would be an anomaly. There is constant singing and marching and enter-

Taxes, the bugbear of all nations, also puzzle the Swiss. His method of raising them in some of the cantons is alike interesting and novel. No official assessment is made of property. Blanks are distributed to every house, to be filled in by its occupants. The system is known as the "progressive" tax scale.

A, who owns \$4000 worth of property.

on half of it; B, who owns \$25,000 worth. pays taxes on eight-tenths of it; while C, with his \$100,000 worth of property, pays with his \$100,000 worth of property, pays taxes on the whole. The result is that C pays not the proportional 25 times the amount of A's taxes, but 50 times as much. The income tax is managed after a similar fashion. The rich pay out of all proportion to the poorer classes. They probably would not change places with the poor, however, even to save what they decry as unjust taxation. The plan is not always a popular one. Leaving every man to assess himself has the disadvantage that the rich, with stocks and bonds, sometimes do not make return of them.

the display of officers and feathers, tin swords and gay epaulets. In short, every Swiss is a soldier, not by courtesy, but in fact. There is no evading military duty. These men are well trained, well equipped, and well officered. In three days Switzerland could have a thoroughly trained army of 200,000 drilled sharpshooters on her frontier, guarding her bulwarks of the Alps.

Spite of the drawbacks of three national languages, three sets of habits and customs, and two national religions, the Swiss unity and the Swiss patriotism are complete.

I HAVE A SORE THROAT.

Well, You Can Treat It at Home Easily.

Bon't be Afraid That White Spots on

OWE MUCH TO HUSBANDS.

Noted Women Who Have Proved that Marriage is Not a Failure, but a Suc-

Look at Emma Abbott! She married her manager, lived happily with him and sin-cerely lamented his death. Today she is one of the richest women in the profession, writes Nell Nelson in the World, and she writes Nell Nelson in the World, and she admits herself that she owes her success primarily to her husband's excellent management of her affairs. With the confidence she had in him, the conviction that he was working for their mutual interests left her free from all anxiety, all worriment and all anneyance to work and study. She had during his lifetime absolutely no interruptions and no intrusions except from choice. In the theatre she was queen and in the hotel she owned everything, house, cook, officials and proprietor.

hotel she owned everything, house, cook, officials and proprietor.

Marie Roze married a Mapleson and made a fortune, so did Cavallazzi, with the same delightful results.

Mme. Albani wedded Gye, and ever since has lived like a princess.

Mme. Patti once said to me: "I could not live on the stage but for my husband." If letters or telegrams or notes come they are read by Nicolini. Nicolini reads the papers and puts those contrary and ugly allusions to his wife in the fire. Nicolini receives the visitors and makes acceptable the excuses La Diva never dreamed of. Nicolini receives the glovier, modiste and shopkeeper, returns any goods he does not fancy, and repudiates with fine scorn any attempt to overcharge. But for M. Nicolini the cantatrice never would be able to keep her temper as she declares.

Among the other stars who owe their suc-

Among the other stars who owe their successes to managerial husbands are Minnie Palmer, Rosina Vokes, Mrs. Kendal, Mme. Modjeska, Mrs. Beerbohm-Tree, Jarbeau, Minnie Maddern, Agnes Huntington and MargaretMather. Able and intelligent artists like Fanny Davenport, Rose Coghlan, Maggie Mitchell, and others, will acknowledge large indebtedness for recent success to the wisdom of the managerial husbands they have seen fit to retire. The achievements of Mrs. Mary Livermore add another name to the list of man's potent influene for the conversion of brains into bank bills.

The same condition of affairs exists in literature. Miss Braddon, the novelist, got tired writing books to enrich publishers. She worked day and night, wrote in sunshine and lamplight, wrote all the flesh off her body, wrote her blood thin, her complexion sallow, her eyes dim and her hair gray without getting any more than enough to live on.

gray without getting any more than choose to live on.

Finally, by way of an experiment, she became the wife of Publisher Maxwell, and at once her whole life changed. Money poured in from books that did not sell as well as previous novels, and today she is pointed out as one of the most successful writers in London. Her drawing-rooms are thronged with lions and beauties, and her jewels are the talk and envy of society. George Eliot made no money till she had a man in charge of her affairs, and with very few exceptions the successful women of the world have had for a backing the lords of crea-

ave had for a backing the lords of creation.

H Louisa M. Alcott had done as Miss Braddon did she would have been independently rich from the proceeds of her "Little Women" alone. There are today in the obscurity of the lecture and literary fields, the musical and dramatic stages of America, dozens of bright women who missed their opportunities for lack of male protection.

LIABLE TO BE MISTAKEN.

An Incident in the Law Career of Abra-

boys, girls and masters romp to their hearts' content. Another relief is found in the music of the schools. The Swiss all sing, and a master who could not lead his school with the violin would be an anomaly. There is constant singing and marching and enter-It way be noticed, too, that the many, very many hours of school attendance are not wholly devoted to new things; the old exercises, are gone over and over and over till the boy knows them forever. This repetation is, of course, easier sides, the talks in the classes, especially in natural history, by teachers who are interesting and competent, make the long hours seem short enough, and it is seldom that a Swiss school-boy would not rather be in the school-room than anywere else. Playing 'truang' is an unknown vice there, and how to behave on all occasions. Aside from what they have learned from their books.

They Can Sing Well, write well, appear well, and are liable to be pretty expert gymnasts and riflemen.

Whether they enter the university, or go into the world in search of a livelihood, the memory and advantages of their schools and as thorough in their schools and as thorough in their achous and see their schools and as thorough in their achous and see their schools and as thorough in their achous in the world in search of a livelihood, the memory and advantages of their schools and as thorough in their achous and see their schools and as thorough in their achous and see their schools and as thorough in their achous and see their schools and as thorough in their achous and interest and read in groups and the school-room in Switzerland does more than the house to make men and women of its boys and girls. Once out of the preparatory schools, and are for the schools and as thorough in their achous and interest and read in groups and the schools and as thorough in their achous and interest and read in the school-room in Switzerland does more than the house to make men and women of its boys and girls. Once out of the preparatory schools and are for the scho

ferent, their natures are different and their missions are different, wrote Helen Dauvrey to the World. Had woman been intended for hard work, for muscular endeavor, she would have been endowed with a muscular organization, and that is what the working girl does not possess.

Her industry may be a gain to the preceding generation; it is also a loss to the succeeding generation, and proportional to the help she gives her parents, brothers and sisters will be the depreciation of her home and offspring.

nd offspring.
In the greed for gain we lose sight of the I hate to see girls in business, writes Mrs.

in which to train a child. But I am generous. I do not think a woman loses her refinement and native delicacy when she goes into the business world, if she is masculine behind the counter or in the workroom she would he masculine in the parlor. It is her nature. With the child it is a different matter.

The little cash girl, the slip of a maiden who is apprenticed to a tobacconist or clothier, and takes her place in the crowded shop, at once becomes a pupil; she gets her first lesson at the bench from the foreman perhaps, and this training makes her strong, shrewd, harsh, suspic ons. But dig down far enough and you will find that the heart of the working woman is not only in the

will be brushed up on the treatment of coryza and bronchitis.

I talk to you today on tonsilitis.

and manifesting itself in the throat, and "quinsy sore throat."

face, open your mouth wide and say ah, you will notice far back, at the base of the tongue, and on either side of the throat up throat disorders.
Insufficient or improper nourishment, debilitating habits, residence in intemperate climates and unhygienic dwellings and surroundings

scious of their presence, except when they are inflamed. The tonsils are glands. There are many

glands distributed throughout the body, and form a very interesting subject of To aid in swallowing, the tonsils constantly discharge fluid (mucous) and, when

difficult and painful. What is inflammation? There are three cardinal elements of inflammation-heat, swelling and pain. If you scratch a piece of steel with a pin, you cause friction, and with it, heat. If you scratch a piece of ice you cause friction, a melting of the ice, and heat.

If you scratch the skin, on the back of the hand for instance, you cause friction, a flow of blood, heat, swelling and pain.

Inflammation is heat, swelling, pain, in any part, and sometimes a result of an inflammation is suppuration, or a breaking down of cells, forming pus. This pus is oftentimes confined within a limited space, and we have an abscess. The abscess spreads by neighboring cells and tissue breaking down; the pus, thus continually forming, seeks an opening at the surface, and we have a running sore, which is troublesome to treat.

is an acute inflammation in these glands, before pus is formed. It can be generally treated successfully, and cured in two or three days.

A Mild Form of Tonsilitis

nowever, that can be easily employed at We hardly realize how often we swallow

during the 24 hours. What do we swallow?

flammation. We may have an extremely annoying

We may have an extremely annoying coryza, our head may ache to bursting, our eyes smart, we may have a troublesome bronchitis, but I pity him who has an attack of quinsy sore throat.

Sometimes the tonsils swell to such an extent that they completely close the passage to the fauces. If anything solid is swallowed the patient is thrown into convulsions. It is almost impossible to swallow the saliva that collects in the mouth, and it seems as if there is occasion to swallow every half-minute.

There is always considerable fever present with tonsilitis, and it is an important symptom to treat.

Every Family Should Have envelope with its mother's card, the latter, of course, signifying that she is ready to

Miss upon it.

If visits are not possible a card with "Congratulation" written upon the upper left corner is at once sent, addressed to the mother, promptness signifying a genuine sympathy for the happy parent. Those who are intimate send not only a card, but flowers, or a simple gift to the infant. Every Family Should Have at any surgical instrument store, and is well worth the price paid for it. It has the de-DWARFING TREES IN JAPAN.

mouth and under the tongue. Hold the thermometer in place with the lips, but do not shut the teeth on to it, as it is liable to break. Retain the thermometer five minutes, then withdraw it, and note carefully the degree to which the mercury has extended.

In the case of small children, loosen their clothes and place the bulb under the arm close up in the axilla.

A mild form of sore throat is what is called by physicians "acute sore throat." It is temporary inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the throat and adjacent parts. It is usually limited to two or three days' duration. I shall outline a simple home treatment for it later.

Some people have a predisposition to tonsilitis, and seem to have it without any apparent cause.

The inflammation may only implicate the surface of the tonsils and their deep folds, or follicles. This affection is often mistaken for diphtheria by ignorant physicians, and being so designated by them, they get the reputation of effecting great cures of diphtheria by ignorant physicians, and being so designated by them, they get the reputation of effecting great cures of diphtheria by ignorant physicians, and being so designated by them, they get the reputation of effecting great cures of diphtheria by ignorant physicians, and being so designated by them, they get the reputation of effecting great cures of diphtheria by ignorant physicians, and being so designated by them, they get the reputation of effecting great cures of diphtheria by ignorant physicians, and being so designated by them, they get the reputation of effecting great cures of diphtheria by ignorant physicians, and being so designated by them, they get the reputation of effecting great cures of diphtheria by ignorant physicians. And bridge the process is very simple. The theory of the process is very simple. The theory of the process is very simple. The tree is given just enough tourisment to live and rot enough to their methods of dwarfins.

The tree is kept at a height of only two of there feet, yet

GREAT MOUNTAINS OF ICE

That Turn Somersaults in Arctic Waters.

Explorer Schwatka Describes One of These Acrobatic Icebergs.

Peak to Another.



O ONE who has ever seen a grand, stately iceberg on "its solemn southward march,"

pressive is the air of awful stillness and almost solemn solidity that surrounds these colossal children of cold climates. Still, a great mountain of ice will sometimes vary its

some huge hyperborean hippopotamus, with skin of snow-like whiteness, wallowing tial.

The use of an open-grate fire is beneficial to those whose throats are sensitive.

Keep the system in good tone by sponge baths, tonics and physical exercise.

The use of alcohol as a beverage is injurious. It riritates the tensils while being swallowed, thus weakening them, and increases the force of the general circulation. Those diseases that interfere with the proper circulation of the blood, such as of the heart or kidneys, may cause and keep up throat disorders. around in the waters of the northern sea. When the iceberg is an immense one is forms a stupendous spectacle indeed, and can only be compared with an earthquake. an avalanche, a tornado, or some other colossal convulsion of nature, in the pres-ence of which puny man stands awed and

these moving mountains of marble, and surely it looked as if the "great waters of the deep were breaking up," and that the end of all things had come. Great green waves went thundering by, as if a hurricane might have been howling for hours agrees the sea that but a few moments. across the sea that but a few moments before had been as motionless as a mill pond. Flying flecks of foam dashed down from dizzy heights above, and its slippery

All Have Their Effect

on the causation of throat troubles. Breath-

The tonsilitis may be due to an unhealthy

locality. The drainage may be defective,

[New York World.]

It is a quite recent and widening custom

Remarkable Deformities That Were

Long a Puzzle to Botanists. [Pail Mall Gazette.]
No one who has been to Japan or who has

to have been struck with the ingenuity dis-played by Japanese gardeners in dwarfing

trees. As a result of their labors, a tree of a species that usually grows to a height of 30

meal, rice, etc., are relished. Cream toast and beef tea are good. Do not drink or eat anything stimulating. Avoid coffee, tea and all liquors. I should not object to

rest.
Some Arctic writers who have seen these

permits a card that has not Mr., Mrs. or

polar mountains of ice pull apart, say that oftentimes there goes up a thin, pale smoke or light vepor from the sides of contact, and if the sun be just right for such an effect, beautiful rainbows can be seen arching from one crystal peak to another, forming a most weird and impressive sight—coupled with the foaming and furiously lashed waters beneath.

These sunderings sound like the crashing roar of a thousand cannon, or the rough rattle of a myriad of muskets, and joined with the hissing of a score of tidal waves, gives the ear its full share of the performance as well as the eye. But among the very largest iceberge, extending for many miles in length and bredth, and hundreds of feet in height, it takes a ponderous piece of ice indeed to disturb its solid state of rest by breaking off from it.

An Antarctic iceburg has been seen that was 20 miles wide by 40 miles in length and 400 feet in height. A square township or two of ice could break off from his and hardly affect it. On one side of this Antarctic monster was a big bay, whose bounding capes were 12 miles apart, and into this sailed an English emigrant ship, bound for Australia, and seeking shelter from a storm; but it was "out of the frying-nan into the fire" (if an iceberg can be susgestive of anything about a fire—except the necessity for one) for the ship was wrecked therein and many of the precious lives were lost.

But of all the curious capers cut by these colossal masses of ice, none is more singular, not even their somersalis, than one I saw being performed in the entrance to Hudson strait. A furious gale was raging that was driving a drifting ice-pack before it as if it were a herd of frightened animals. The great flat fields and floes of the whistling wind almost as fast as our snug little ship, for we were under double-reefed sails, so furious was the storm. Looming up out of the drifting gusts and whirling eddies of the snow, bearing westward, came the pearly sails of an Arctic ship—a mighty iceberg that with a superb of the old cosan's be visited the larger botanical gardens can fail

A Long, Hard Job. [Lowell Citizen.]

Wife-You look tired tonight, my dean What is the matter?
Husband (a Republican politician)—Nothing; only I've been trying to explain to the boys how it all happened.

ber sun. The camp itself was on a high knoll overlooking the lake, whose placid waters stretched far away in the distance.

might yet have time to secure a few birds. So, having first started my fire before the So, having first started my fire before the camp door in order that I might have good live coals for a partridge broil on my return,

Indian devil."

I had always heard that he uttered a peculiar cry, which, at a distance, resembled that of a human being in distress.

Peel had spoken of catamounts being in those woods, and I could not conceal from myself the fact that I had unwittingty drawn the attention of one of those formidable creatures to myself.

I was practically unarmed, for my Flobert would be of no more service against such a beast than a pea-shooting popgun of the same calibre,

I lost no time, however, in retracing my steps. Owing to the increasing darkness I had some difficulty in regaining the open trail, but this I at last succeeded in doing.

No sound, save that of my own hurried lootfalls broke the tranquility of the vast forest. The evening stillness was oppressive. I had no doubt that the catamount was warily stalking after me.

As if in protest against my own cowardice, and as a defiance to the owner of the mysterious voice, I deliberately turned around as I reached camp and gave a long exultant yell.

President of the Republic, and assumes a cabinet portfolio, usually that of foreign affairs.

economy in state affairs in Switzerland not less than to the welfare of the individual. Among them are savings banks for workingmen. co-operative stores, factory laws, cheap insurance, often compulsory insurance, and all kinds of manual or industrial training schools. Industrial schools for the training of youths to become good artisans instead of mere day laborers is a feature as favorable to the welfare of society and the state as it is to the youth himself.

Factory laws, enforced by the most careful government inspectors, looking to the full rights of the lowest employe as well as to the rights of the richest manufacturer or incorporation, are not only just measures, but economical ones, inasmuch as they secure good machinery, careful management and prompt settlement of wages and debts.

Economy, however, is not a result of Swiss law only; it is a Swiss trait in every walk of private or industrial life. Do things well first, cheaply afterwards, is the true Swiss economy. It is as noticeable in their farms as it is in their factories. Their farms are cared for like expensive gardens, and every foot of land, by thorough fertilizing, scientific culture and constant economy, is made to produce to the full.

Grape land and fruit land in general are very dear and very profitable. A thousand dollars and more an acre is no

economy must be practised, and even then many a Swiss farmer groans under a mortgage that keeps his nose not far from the metaphorical grindstone. The lands of the country, cheap or dear, are largely distributed among the whole people.

One can almost believe that some time or other there must have been an agrarian law in the country limiting the amount of land a man might hold. Of some 600,000 in round numbers own a bit of land. The greater number of these little farms are devoted to grass, stock-growing and fruit culture. Only a twelfth part of the people, it is estimated, live in towns, and yet the country is not a land of farming and stock-growing only.

Few countries in Europe have more diversified industries. Every mountain river is turning the wheels of cotton and silk mills. Tens of thousands of Swiss are making watches, fine instruments, and wood carvings, while thousands are weaving silks, ribbons and embroideries. They are an ingenious, hard-working race, and their inventive skill is scarcely second to that of Americans.

They buy and sell with all lands of the

Americans.
They buy and sell with all lands of the world, and their extended commerce is making them rich. Their very necessities make them a people to trade with the world. They are compelled to import largely, spite of their horse industries. Their Americans are smaller to the compelled to th

the mode words in fromt of me, and withing a few yards of me as in my added surging a few yards of me as in my added surging and modern menu.

The table, long and bread, will be draped with heavy flazar-colored lines, embroidered by the proposed of the transposed of the hut.

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The table, long and bread, will be draped with a syntage colored line, embroidered by the proposed of the hut.

The table, long and bread, will be draped with

time spent in gymnastics. The course is for three years. Text-books are rarely changed. Great care is observed in their adoption, and their cost is but trifling, even for the poor. The first class, mornings, at Swiss schools is at 7 o'clock, an early hour for a boy to have breakfast over and the school road behind him.

The long hours and the hard work of the Swiss school are made less tedious by the many interesting excursions taken by schools and teachers together, where the boys, girls and masters romp to their hearts' content. Another relief is found in the music of the schools. The Swiss all sing, and a master who could not lead his school with.

"Exception of Abra-ham Lincoln.

(Chicago News.)

"That the most learned may sometimes be mistaken was probably never more humorously illustrated than by Abraham Lincoln.

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(Chicago News.)

Pays Taxes Only

I HAVE A SORE THROAT.

Well, You Can Treat It at

Home Easily.

Don't be Afraid That White Spots on the Throat Mean Diphtheria.

Simple Precautions and Remedies for a Simple Disease.

Simple Precautions and Remedies for a Simple Disease.

Simple Precautions and Remedies for a fitting sequence to that of colds.

Today the subject of sore throat seems to me a fitting sequence to that of colds.

I shall, necessarily, touch upon some of the thoughts expressed last Sunday; but this may be well, in that your memories will be brushed up on the treatment of coryza and bronchitis.

diseases. In tonsilitis the white spots are merely dead cells that are broken down, disintegrated, and are forced to the surface. They may appear as fast as brushed away, but they are a trifling thing as compared with the spots in this disease are the appearance at the surface of the tonsils of a tenacious membrane. This membrane dips down into the substance of the tonsils, and if removed, leaves a bleeding, ugly track behind it, which is later filled with another membrane just as tenacious.

Children and young people are liable to have their tousils permanently enlarged. Abscesses form in the tonsils and are exceedingly painful.

Such cases are much improved by removing the tonsils, by cutting them out. This operation is often performed. In some cases the removal of the tonsils is imperatively necessary, as they interfere with breathing, and thus lead to a deformity of the chest that causes future trouble with the lungs.

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more impurities than if it went carough the nose.

Do not bundle the neck too much. It should be hardened to a certain extent, and not be kept too warm and covered. Enough clothing should be worn to keep the temperature of the body at 98°.

Air sheuld not be breathed that is laden with such irritating dust vapors or gases as may prove prejudicial to the good-health status of the parts under discussion. Where such exposures are necessary the wearing of some protection over the mouth is essential. them all, and the most common. There is "clergyman's sore throat," caused by overstraining the muscles of the throat; "ulcerated sore threat," due to a diseased system; diphtheria, a constitutional disease

There are several forms of sore throat, but tonsilitis is the most troublesome of

The last form is the severest type of sore throat, and signifies, from its derivation, a If you will hold a mirror in front of your

two little round bodies.

These bodies are the tonsils. They aid in the act of swallowing, and we are uncon-

ing foul air is a very prominent factor as a cause of sore throat and in preventing its healthy, are always moist. If they become inflamed, they are hot, swollen and their surface is dry; any attempt to swallow is

This is also true if you bruise a young sap-ling; and, in addition, there is swelling. If you scratch the skin, on the back of the

A severe tonsilitis or quinsy sore throat is exceedingly painful.

I hope to outline a mode of treatment,

What do we swallow?
Saliva.
What is saliva?
Saliva is an execretion from glands, located about the mouth, which are constantly discharging into the mouth.
We are continually swallowing the saliva.
What is the use of this saliva?
It aids in digestion, and keeps our mouth and fances—fauces means throat, and is a good word to use—moist.
It is wonderful how every part of us is supplied with moisture, especially those parts that move, one against another, or two surfaces that rub, are always kept moist. Let this moisture be checked, and immediately there is trouble.
When the tonsils are highly inflamed and swellen, it is almost impossible to swallow any food, not even water.
When our bodies are well covered and protected against the changes of the weather, the blood circulates freely and evenly through our whole system. If, through any cause, the system is debilitated, and a portion of the surface that is habitally covered is exposed, the circulated go somewhere and will find the weakest place in the system. It may be here, it may be there. If the tonsils are weak we get an attack of tonsilities.
This increased quantity of blood in the tonsils causes heat, swelling and pain, infimmation.
We may have an extremely annoying the saliva.

When the continually covered is exposed, the circulated provided diversible to such as the continual to the proper caper.

This increased quantity of blood in the tonsils are weak we get an attack of tonsilities.

This increased quantity of blood in the tonsils causes heat, swelling and pain, infimmation.

We may have an extremely annoying the saliva.

The property low a followed almost at once. Repeat thin garrele of alum with gargles of a calculou and alcohol and water every last of immutes to harden the tonsils.

A cracker poultice around the neck, poultice around the unck, poultice around the unck, poultice as the ployed to draw the blood to the uncit.

To the same purpose use the mustard for the same purpose use the mustard for the same purpose use the mustard for the same purpose

the only untitled person to whom etiquette a clinical thermometer, and know how to use it. This thermometer can be obtained

in this case, however, is a bad sore throat, without fever at the outset. I have seen the most fatal cases of diphtheria start in this way, and I dread such casest most of all.

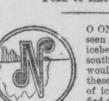
A troublesome sore throat before the fever comes on is suspicious and needs a physician promptly.

A fever, accompanied generally with coryza, but not always, followed by sore throat, is probably tonsilitis, and can be treated according to directions given here, at home, generally.

We may get white spots in both cases.

The white spots differ widely in the two

Rainbows Arching from One Crystal



would ever credit these floating islands of ice with undignified capers and erratio monotonous movements of steady drifting by turning somersaults and double somer saults, and whirling tricks until it looks like

overpowered with the idea of his own weakness and littleness. I have seen but one such overturning of

sides were almost covered with cascades formed from the waters that had been the atmosphere damp, or there may be a formed from the waters that had been lifted up by the rapidly overturning berg.

The first intimation we had of the coming on of the convulsion was a dull shock from under the water against our ship's side as it a submarine blast had been exploded, a shock very much like that given when the great Hell Gate mine in New York harbor was sprung, and a moment afterward a hugerising of the sea near one side of the iceberg was apparent, and through this vast lake of uplifted waters broke through a snow-white mass of ice that had been detached from the huge crystal mountain far down in the lack of sunshine.

Proper food, regularity of habit, sufficient clothing, especially of the feet, plenty of out-of-door exercise, proper ventilation, are among the requirements of living up to a good hygienic standard.

Keep your sleeping rooms at 50° to 60° in winter. Meep your sleeping rooms at 30 to 60 in winter.

The ordinary mild acute attack of sore throat has a tendency to get well itself, and usually lasts only two or three days.

Remain in doors, recline on a sofa in a moderately warm apartment, eat a mild, unstimulating diet, and keep the bowels freely open.

unstimulating diet, and keep the bowels freely open.

Ice may be melted in the mouth and allowed to bathe the inflamed parts.

It is important to remember that complete rest is of the greatest benefit in acute inflammation.

Avoid swallowing as much as possible.

One of the most agreeable drinks is m derately cold milk. The coolness of the milk seems to dull the sensitiveness of the inflamed tonsils, and after two or three swallows the pain is scarcely perceptible. I know of no better drink than milk, in that it is soothing and contains a great amount of nourishment.

Grueis made from cracker, broad, oatmeal, rice, etc., are reiished. Cream toast and beef tea are good. Do not drink or eat anything stimulating. Avoid coffee, tea and all liquors. I should not object to flammation.

Avoid swallowing as much as possible.
One of the most agreeable drinks is m. derately cold milk. The coolness of the milk seems to dull the sensitiveness of the inflamed tonsils, and after two or three swallows the pain is scarcely perceptible. I know of no better drink than milk, in that it is scothing and contains a great amount.

guiled the Great Eastern had she been near.

It sank for a second only and then rapidly reappeared with a creamy crest that in shallow sheets of white poured down the perpendicular sides of the mighty glacial glant that was trying so hard to find a quiet rest in his watery bed.

Every observing person has probably noticed how much mere powerful and erratic are the winds around the base of a very high building in a city than elsewhere in it. And so with the great iceberg. It catches all the wandering winds of the high heavens and directs them downwards, winding and twisting around its base, until its very unsafe for a sailing boat to venture near these eddying gusts. So, between the little icebergs popping up from the water below and falling down from the

I have spoken of the little icebergs, and they are so in comparison with the parent berg, from which they sprang, although actually some of them are found occasionally as large as the biggest blocks of buildings in New York or Chicago. No wonder is it, then, if a piece of ice as big as the Boston post office, or the Capitol at Washington, or the Auditorium building of Chicago should break off from an ice mountain, however large, that it might destrey the floating equilibrium of it and set it to turning and spinning and lashing and splashing the water until it finally settled to a state of rest.

to announce the birth of a child by sending out a small card with its baptismal name in full upon it; also the date of its birth in the lower left-hand corner. It is enclosed in an receive visits of congratulation. A babe is

EDITED BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

te, noticed that she grew restless, pricked her fine ears, and looked off toward the

river, raising her nose, and snuffing as if she

scented something unpleasant and danger-

"I wonder what she has discovered?"

thought Harry.
She was evidently regarding something

with increasing concern and suspicion, for she lifted her head higher into the air and her nostrils opened and closed impatiently, while she gave a low whinny that Harry

ew was a sure sign that she was anxiou

and distrustful. As the little mare trembled and moved the length of the rope that fas-

tened her to a tree, Harry tried to pierce

with his eyes the gloom into which she was

gazing in order to discover what had alarmed her. The moon shining through

the tree tops threw beneath them a dim and

uncertain light, causing the different woodand objects to assume an unfamiliar ap-

Peering in the direction in which his pony's eyes were fixed Harry at last thought he saw, amid the shadows and gray outlines

of treeless trunks and underbrush, a figure

gradually outline itself against the dim

background. So softly and slowly did it emerge from the darkness that it was only

by the most careful scrutiny that he could separate it from the surrounding objects.

form seemed to advance, then to melt

The state of the s

"SHE FELL BUCKING WITH GREAT VIGOR.

nee again securely. He and the old hunter



and the nearest town was 12 miles away, 'as the crow flies." When Jim was born a slight deformity in one of his lower limbs was apparent, and

as the child grew the deformity grew with His left leg was shrunken and weak, and

he looked with contempt and ill-concealed dislike on the crippled child; who could be of no assistance to him on the farm, and was likely to be a burden instead of a help.

He grudged the little lad every small re, because, as he said grimly, "he earned nothing.

vances were always roughly and brutally

with books and newspapers, both cheer fully toiling for the extra money needed for taught Jim to play the violin, declaring at last that all the music in him had gone out to the child, who gave it back to him with

HIS FIRST BUFFALO HUNT.

An Exciting Tale of Western Adventure

Among Indians.

BY CLARENCE PULLEN.

CHAPTER III.

HE night was fine and lighted by a full moon. It was rather cold, and the ground was white with the crisp frost that is to be expected in late September in these high altitudes. Harry would have liked to spread his blanket before a roaring camp-fire; and and even the smouldering embers of the blaze at which they had cooked their supper by the river would have been very welcome to him. But he knew that Cray had not selected the spot where they were for their camping place without good reason, and made himself as comfortable as he could.

The boy woke rather cold near midnight, and lay listening to the horse's back, but just as they reached the scene of the struggle Chiquita ended her contest with the determined rider in her own way. Here plunges had taken her into a clump of cottonwood trees with low spreading limbs, where, as she leaped upward, her rider could not avoid striking the branches. At her second bound beneath the trees, to save his head from being crushed or his neck from being broken, he caught hold of a limb, which he had no sooner grasped than the pony slipped from under him like fragging lariat, but Chiquita, as she felt it draw kicked tremendously at her opponent, who writhed and odeged her heels as he tried to get to her head preparatory to remounting. Harry, who reached the spot in advance of his comrade, dodged about try-ning to get a shot at the thief which should not risk wounding the pony. The moment came and he fired, missing the Indian, who sprang with great adroitness to one side, but before the thief could recover himself the pony's two heels struck him in the body, knocking him in a heap against a tree. All though he must have been badly hurt, he instantly disappeared among the underbrush and was lost to search. Whether he instantly disappeared among the underbrush and been hit by either of the bullets could not be told.

HE night was fine and taken her into a clump of co Indian pony, and worked on him until the creature was so tractable that a child could crawl between his legs. He would not allow Little Jim to mount him until he was satisfied of the pony's gentleness.

and lay listening to the cries of the hungry woives, as they gathered beneath the trees, where the jerked meat hung, and snarled and toght and leaped in the endeavor to the told. Harry Marwood had had his first encounter with a Pawnee—one of a tribe detested alike by whites and other Indians for their habits of robbery and great skill as horse things.

separate it from the surrounding objects. The form seemed to advance, then to melt into the shade of a tree trunk, and again to reappear; but all the while to make its way toward the horses. But so faintly distinguishable was it that the boy was loath to fire a shot or call his companion for fear of making a false alarm and getting himself laughed at.

Chiquita was tugging at the rope which held her to the tree, and the other horses now were showing fear. Harry shook (Tray's shoulder, and the old hunter roused into wakefulness in a moment.

"What is it?" he whispered.

"Don't move too suddenly," answered Harry in the same tone, "but keep your eyes opened. Some one or something has frightened our horses."

once again securely. He and the old hunter raisefully reconnoitred the grove without fidding any signs of other Indians. Then, after remaining on the alert for awhile, and finding the horses were quiet they returned to their blankets.

"Not here, Harry," said Cray, as the boy was about to lie down in the little open space where they had been sleeping when aroused by the attempt to steal Chiquita. "We don't know what other Injuns may try to get away with the horses and us in the bargain before morning, and we mustn't get into the light. We'll camp down among the horses' mules are the best sentinels agin redskins. They hate the smell of 'em.' 'n kin scent'em that way, and horses'n mules are the best sentinels agin redskins. They hate the smell of 'em.' 'n kin scent'em that the old hunter roused into wakefulness in a moment.

"We don't know what other Injuns may try to get away with the horses and us in the bargain before morning, and we mustn't get into the light. We'll camp down among the horses' mules are the best sentinels agin redskins. They hate the smell of 'em.' 'n kin scent'em the light. We'll camp down among the horses' in the horses were quiet they returned to their blankets.

"We don't know what other Injuns may try to get away with the horses and us in the bargain before morning, and we mustn't get i







which the farmhouse was visible. He was about four or five miles away from it, but the westward, too, the sun was to his back, though the wind was in his face.

WALSEE, U. S. ARMY.

IM BRADLEY, or, as he was familiarly called, "Little Jim." lived on an isolated ranchout in the great wheat region of Dakota. There was no house of a neighbor within three miles, row was 12 miles away, row as 12 miles away row as 12 miles away, row as 12 mil



weighted at the butt for balancing purposes. A warrior can carry as large a supply of javelins as of arrows, while the rapidity with which they can be used exceeds the bow and arrow just by the amount of time it takes to fit the arrow to the bowstring, and moreover the javelin can be thrown while the body is in full motion of running speed, while the archer must stop to take his aim and fire.

There are three methods of hurling the javelin, either at a mark or to a distance.

1. From the standing position.

2. Running toward a mark made on the ground, and stopping there while hurling.

3. Hurling the javelin while running at full speed. This last is always the war method of attack and pursuit, and is what I may call "the celerity and precision" practice.

The javelin is easily made: any black. weighted at the butt for balancing purposes

method of attack and pursuit, and is what I may call "the celerity and precision" practice.

The javelin is easily made; any blacksmith will be able to forge you the heads from one of the three accompanying cuts, and all you will have to do is to fit into the socket the shaft, which is best made of the bamboo; or, if that is not obtainable, any pliant wood, such as ash, can be substituted. The reason that bamboo is used is that besides its strength and pliancy it is the lightest wood. The thickness of the shaft should be that of an ordinary walking cane. The weight of the head should not be over half a pound. Be very careful that the head fits snugly onto the shaft. Don't let it wobble in the slightest degree. Your accuracy of aim depends chiefly on this point. For practicing at a mark, a target of straw such as is used for archery can not be improved upon.

To throw the javelin from a stand, take the shaft in the palm of your right hand and let it rest along the middle joints of the four fingers; place the thumb over the stick and close the fingers just tightly enough to hold the javelin firmly in position. Extend the arm full length close against your side, the elbow into and slightly above the hip. Throw the left shoulder smartly forward toward the target: advance the left foot a couple of feet and to the line with it. Throw the whole weight of your body back on the right leg, the point well up and in the direction of the mark to be aimed at.

Keep your eye steadily on the bullseye of the target. When you feel just in trim for the effort, suddenly sway backward, bring up your right arm smartly with a circular motion from the wrist to the elbow, throw the whole weight of your body back on the right leg, the point well up and in the direction of the mark to be aimed at.





SOUND FUNNY NOW,

The Early Thanksgiving Proclamations.

"God Save the King," "Thank God for Freedom from Kingly Rule."

Gov. Andrew Wrote the Finest of All Such Documents.



T sends a very funny little shiver through healthy young cially on a chilly day,

Ugh! It's like turning over a long-mouldered skeleton and running the fine gray grave-dust through one's fingers. Here is a bit of parchment-like material, about six inches long and the same num-

ber of inches in width. Its edges are ragged. and it looks for all the world like a piece of and it looks for all the world like a piece of dirty brown paper that somebody has torn which is very beautifully and clearly writoff in a hurry.

sheet, and, oh, such writing! It may have been good for the quill-drivers of two cen-

The ragged little sheet is the order of the General Court setting apart a day of Thanksgiving. The order is dated Sept. 20, the Declaration of Independence. 1654.

You don't hear of another Thanksgiving roclamation until 1661. Whether there were any proclamations between 1654 and 1661 or not you can't find out in the archive room, for there isn't any record. But the appearance of the proclamation of 1661 is honestly frightful. It was the most blotchy affair imaginable. As a young woman who have root to the proclamation of the form the sword, of the wilderness and the sea-coasts from the depredations of an hostile fleet," and "that compelled the

In that manuscript there were actually 24 | had visited it. big black erasures, and each erasure covered at least four or five words. The document was dated June 19, 1661, and it set apart July 19 as a day for Thanksgiving for such things as these: Freedom from contagious diseases; protection "for so many years in

apart Nov. 5 as a day of "solemn and humble thanksgiving unto Almighty God."
This proclamation invokes thanks for the

prevention of the "common enemy of our nation from infesting our coasts and habidant. There isn't much more.

There is a proclamation dated Oct. 22, 1669, setting apart Nov. 17 as a day of

thanksgiving. This proclamation is very clearly written, in a fine hand, and it thanks God for the blessing of the fruits of the earth. In the proclamation dated Oct. 29, 1670.

there are 10 lines of reading matter. There isn't much more than the bare order for a day to be kept as a day of thanksgiving. It renders thanks for the continuance of peace. It sets apart Nov. 24 as the Thanksgiving

The next proclamation is dated Sept. 12, 1671. It begins:
"The council of this Commonwealth con-

sidering the many kindnesses of the Lord toward his poor people of this colony;" and it adds thanks: "For the replenishing of the earth this last summer with the fruits thereof for the maintenance of man and

This proclamation names Oct. 13, 1671. It is very much erased and blotted toward the end, and it is signed carelessly, "E.R.L." There isn't another proclamation until Oct. 28, 1676, and this document, which is more elaborate than anything preceding, sets apart Nov. 9 as a day of thanksgiving. It begins:

"Whereas, it has pleased our gracious God, contrary to the many evils deserving of an unworthy and sinful people, such as we are, so far to espouse the cause of this poor people as to plead their cause with the heathen in this wilderness that have risen up against us and broken in upon many of our towns and places as a flood, seeking the utter extirpation and ruin of the interests

of our Lord Jesus."

And then this curious document thanks
God that He hath taken "counsel and courage from our enemy; so that of those several tribes that have hitherto risen up against us, which were not a few, there now scarce remains a home or family of them in their former habitations," for "all are either slain, captivated or fled into remote growths of this wilderness."

Freedom from epidemical disorders is also cited as a reason for thankfulness. The next order for a day of thanksgiving plentiful harvest of the past year. It is a very short document.

The thanksgiving proclamation of 1681 is

The thanksgiving proclamation of 1681 is and you)—

In the Handwriting of Cotton Mather. Is just the fad I'm looking for--provided it is new. print. It is dated the 12th day of the eighth month, and sets Nov. 24 as the day for

thanksgiving.
It renders thanks to God "since in the late drought He did graciously incline His ear to the prayers of His people, in sending down seasonable showers of blessing from heaven, so that the harvest of this year hath not wholly failed."

In the middle of this document there is

to the effect that thanks should be rendered for the "gracious preservation of our messengers from the dangers of the seas and for their safe arrival in England."

for their safe arrival in England."

This interjection appeals with a curious pathos to the latter-day reader of the rusty

Now, if you can assist me, I really hope you will;

It's anything but pleasant to solicit aid, but still,

Although I live in Boston, and so my wants are old manuscript, Hitherto the proclamations have preserved

a rather impersonal character, but in 1689 there is a proclamation which represents in-dividual sentiment and prejudice.

derful deliverance from the impending

perils of popery and slavery by His miraculous blessing upon the powers and conduct of His Highness, the late Prince of Orange," of His Highness, the late Prince of Orange,"
and then follow thanks that the people of
this colony are so fortunate as to live under
a Protestant rule. This proclamation
names Nov. 20 as a day of thanksgiving.
Again, on the 19th of December, 1689,
there is a special Thanksgiving proclamation, which calls attention to the fact that
"our Indian enemies have had a check put
upon their designs of blood and spoil"; and
doesn't forget to reiterate that "iorasmuch,
also, as the Great God hath of late raised
up such a defence to the Protestant religion
and interest abroad in the world, especially
in the happy access on of their majesties,
King William and Queen Mary."
The Thanksgiving proclamation of the
14th of July, 1692, asks for thanks for the
"safe arrival of his excellency the governor
and Mr. increase Mather."
In 1693, on the 21st of December, there is
a proclamation that thanks the Almighty
"for so sensible a providence as the preservation of his majesty from those many dangers to which he has lately exposed his royal
person for the sake of the Protestant religion and interest," and so on.
"Pients of grass in the field," among other
things, and refers gratefully to the preservation of the king.

Again in 1896, the king.

vation of the king.
Again, in 1696, the king in the Thanksgiving proclamation.

tion in 1696, however, that is full of lamen tation. There are grave troubles in Europe due to a perplexing war, a short harvest in the colony, and God has stretched out his hand of judgment by "blasting our most promising undertakings," and "snatching away many out of our embraces by sudden and violent deaths even at this time when the sword is devouring so many at home and abroad." It is a lengthy and patheta document, and it recounts a very woful con-dition of affairs. Nevertheless, there is lots of faith left in the stout old Puritan heart, more than the people deserved.

In 1697 the proclamation renders thanks for a plentiful harvest, and in 1698 for the averted evils of threatened contagions and of the heathen rage, and for the preservation

In 1703 the proclamation is very brief.

mies and the succession of Protestant rule. In 1762 thanks are rendered for deliver. that sound like the crack of dry twigs in Only three years before the Declaration of

his fingers. A fellow can almost feel the Independence, in 1773, in the Thanksgiving cold clasp of the ghostly hand that made proclamation, which begins rather perfunctive mark on these pages 240 years ago. duty to make publick thankfull acknowl edgement," etc., there is a prayerful refer ence to King George and Queen Mary. But in 1776 the proclamation is very une

But there's writing on the ugly-looking and then opens up:
heet, and, oh, such writing! It may have "Especially that whilst British avarice been good for the quill-drivers of two centuries and a half ago, but it's deucedly hard reading for a young man of the year of our Lord 1890. And here's how the writing begins, for one can read the crooked little characters after hard study:

"Whereas, the Lord our gracious God hath lately bestowed several publick mercies upon our dear native country," and

> The Document Invokes Thanks for the preservation of the commander-in

There are numerous other points in this proclamation, all of which refer to the war. There are a dozen signers to the paper. In 1812 the Thanksgiving proclamation

signed by Gov. Caleb Strong, refers, a diseases; protection "for so many years" this remote wilderness," and for the "favor that God hath given us in the eyes and heart that God hath given us in the eyes and heart of moderation and justice," and "that the of moderation and justice," and "that the of both countries may remember people of both countries may remember they are descended from the same ancestors there is another equally musty-looking document dated Oct. 18, 1667, and setting and believe in the same gospel of salva tion, and that all obstructions to the estab lishment of an equitable and lasting peace may be removed." It prays that Gad may preserve the lives of the soldiers and sailors, and from further effusion of burnan blood. tations," and for the "fruits of the earth this last summer" which had been abunand all that follow it, ends with, "God

The proclamation of Gov. John A. Andrew during the civil war are models of beautiful diction. They are all of a stately obsracter, befitting the dignity of the occasions and

benting the cignity of the occasions and the times.

In 1864 there is a pathetic reference to "those who have lived with us, and who, offering their lives in devoted sacrifice for mankind, have passed beyond morkality, but who though dead yet speak to us." The document ends with "God save the Commonwealth of Massa-

In 1861 the Thanksgiving day is Nov. 21. A good portion of the paper is taken up with Psalms, viz.: lxxxi., 1-4; lxviii, 1-2,

"for the many and gentle alleviations of hardships which, in the present time of disorder," and so on. And it continues:
"And while our tears flow in a stream of cordial sympathy with the daughters of our people just now bereft, by the violence of

the wicked and rebellious, of the fathers and husbands and brothers and sons, whose heroic blood has made verily sacred the soil of Virginia, and mingling with the waters of the Potomac, has made the river now and forever ours," etc.
It speaks of "the privilege of living un-

selfishly and dying nobly," and of "our fallen in the camp and on the field." There never was any Thanksgiving pro-

lamation that could possess a more joyful significance than that of 1865. And Gov. significance than that of 1866. And Gov.
Andrew wrote: "Let us adore the goodness which has given such victory and honor to the right; has restored peace to our land and the promise of liberty and unity for all the inhabitants thereof forever."

There is some reference to painful memories, and the document is rather brief.

A WAIL FROM BOSTON.

[Somerville Journal.]

hue
And cry of pessimistic bores—I want a fad that's new.

A pleasant, cheerful little fad, that won't wear out constant strain:

It is as plain and almost as symmetrical as Of course, it must be quite select, since I am Boston-

And, like my fellow Bostonese, would sneer at

It ought to be religious, though it might do quite as

new.

Just now I sorely need a fad-Who's got a fad that's Her Fortieth Birthday Thought.

A Very Chilly Evening for Him.

[Springfield Graphic.] Walking from the matinee
"I'lls very cold and raw," said he.
"I like then raw," the maid replied,
"But some folks think they're better fried."

Why Miss Bernhardt Is Thankful Today



as time went on it grew worse, so that the little fellow had to use a crutch. His father was a morose, stern man, and

The boy could never please him in any-thing he did, and his timid, childish ad-

met by his sordid father. Next to his mother, Jim's best friend was Uncle Jess, the old colored man who had clung to the family through many changes fortune, and whose love for Jim was all the tenderer because of his misfortune, and it was he who brought the boy from time to time the little presents which brightened the boy's lot and gave him glimpses of the life beyond the great prairies. It was Uncle Jess v ho helped the mother supply Jim this purpose. And it was Uncle Jess who

new beauty. And Uncle Jess also broke a wild little

get the tempting strips. The horses stamped, shivered and moved about uneasily. Harry could see Chiquita from where he lay, and, as he watched his favor-transfer that she grew restless, pricked



A ZULU WARRIOR.



Section of the control of the contro



and thanks are to be offered that things are no worse, and that anyhow all the calamities that have visited the people are no

of the king.

In 1758 the people of the colony are ex-ultant over the discomfiture of their eneto turn over the leaves of the old success of his majesty's arms in the reducbooks in the archive tion of the strong city of Havana, and for room of the office of the military successes in Germany. This the secretary of state, document, like all the preceding procla and handle those mations, is from the General Court, but it records a vote that his excellency be author-

quivocal in its expressions of thankfulness for deliverance from king rule.

ten. It thanks God for a few simple things,

proclamation, which is after the manner of

and treachery to all future generations."

This is a characteristic specimen of the

happened to be there said: "It was too enemy to vacate our capital," and delivered comical for anything."

Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.'

The Now Stereotyped Phrase

and lix., 11. The governor invites thanks

The Browning and the Ibsen fads are getting worn and old,
My interest in Tolstoi, too, has recently grown cold;
I'm tired of solving riddles, and I'm tired of all the

the next order for a day of thanksgiving the brain, is dated Oct. 17, 1677, and refers to the That won't disturb my sleep at night, or call for A fad that's inexpensive, too (this between me

> Gabriel's horn,
> Unless he played it just in tune on every note he A fad to suit me must be choice, and it must be

If it implied some startling views on disbelief in an interlineation in a blurred, heavy hand If it were based on Brahmic faith from any point of view,
I'm quite sure it would please me—provided it were

dividual sentiment and prejudice.

"Whereas," it says, "it having been the good pleasure of the Almighty God that the English nation should receive a wonderful deliverance from the impending of comparison. For 20 years and more I have used the phrase 'as if I was 40, to indicate a condition far removed from my real one. Now, alas, the dreaded line is real one. Now, alas, the dreaded line is almost past and I must adjust myself to my new future. It will seem venerable undeed to put 60 as a possible objective point, but probably if I live to reach 60, even that limit will not seem hopelessly old. It is curious how one's idea of age change. When I was in my latter teens I went home with a school friend one day and met her sister, a fair-haired, pretty, young woman, whom I admired immensely.

"When we went up stairs to her room, however, on the wall hung, framed, her graduating diploma, which betrayed by its date that her age was 23. I often recall now with amusement how the girl fell in my estimation at this discovery. Gay, girlish, positively juvenile at 23! What a preposterous idea, I thought, from my intolerance of 17 years. But, ha! looking back from almost 40, 23 has a vastly different aspect."

Gets Most of the Space
In the Thanksgiving proclamation.

There is another Thanksgiving proclama
[Judge.]

I am thankful that when business is bad I have a dutiful son who revives it by fighting a duel about it.—[S. Bernhardt.]

By HARRIE IRVING HANCOCK.

The steamer Nehawmet on its way to New York in a fog runs against a vessel. Among the passengers on the Nehawmet are Gerald Alden, his wife and baby. The women are put off in boats. Gerald and the captain are left on deck. "My God! She is going down!"

The loss of the Nehawmet. Gerald's child becomes the adopted daughter of Judge Willoughby. This lady, whom you have just married to the villain at her side, is Judge Willoughby's daughter, and she has gone through this mocking ceremony in an hypnotic trance. We are rescuing the lady to take her back to her father's house before this grievous wrong has been carried farther."

the latter, whispers to the judge that Kennison, a rival suitor, is an unworthy character. Dr. Massey is also a possible candidate for Sibyl's hand. Calvin Durand and his deluded Madame D'Ar-

The three men rode in after the dog, and

Michael, "and Nayro's the bye fer us. He's taken us straight here." "Stay here," said Kennison, "and I will ake inquiries," "Don't know who they were, sir; gent and

"Don't know who they were, sir; gent and lady."
"Where did they go?"
"Don't know, sir; in the hotel, I reckon."
Kennison strode out of the stable and into the hotel office.
He described Durand and Sibyl to the clerk, and asked if they had come there on a doctor."

a dog-cart.
"Yes, sir," said the clerk.
"Are they here now?" demanded Kennison, striving with all his might to keep cool.
"No sir."

said Kennison.

"They came here, sir, and the gentleman engaged a suite of three rooms."

Kennison started.

"Are they there now?"

"No, sir. Gone up to the little church, I guess. Kind of quiet wedding party, as it Good God!" broke from Kennison's lips. "Good God!" broke from Kennison's lips.
"How long have they been there?"
"Half an hour, I guess. If you wait a few minutes they'll be back here."
But Kennison did not stay to hear the last. In a few seconds he was at the stable door.
"Come," he shouted, and Massey and Fay hurried to his side.
"They're gone to the church to be married," he explained hurriedly. "I'm afraid we're too late, and we've not a minute to lose."

ried," he explained hurriedly. "I'm arraid we're too late, and we've not a minute to lose."

Three men with pale faces ran up the road, They had no need to inquire where the church was, for they had passed it on their way into town.

On and on they ran, and even Will seemed endowed with extraordinary strength.

In less than three minutes they were at the door of the church. Kennison started to run up the steps, but Massey restrained him. "Be careful what you do," he urged. "This is a sanctuary, and there must be no violence. Let me go up the steps, and I will see how far this fearful mockery of a marriage has gone."

Kennison, with a self-control rare in him, allowed Massey to have his own way.

Will ascended the steps with trembling knees, softly pushed the door open, stepping a few feet inside, where he could stand unseen in the dark, he saw a sight that nearly made his heart stand still.

The little church was lighted only near the altar, Half a dozen villagers were present as witnesses, while before the whiterobed rector—merciful heaven!—stood Calvin Durand and Sibyl Willoughby.

The marriage service was going on. Could he stop it?

This was the only question which presented itself to Will Massey, as he stood there, clutching at a pillar for support.

And then, like a knell to all his hopes, came the words, in the rector's solemn tones:

"The Lord mercifully with his, favor look

Her face was pale, but she appeared calm. Will's quick and trained eye saw what no other eye saw-that Sibyl's calmness was altogether due to the hypnotic trance into which Durand had thrown her.

They descended the steps, this horribly mated pair, and, at that moment, the sound of wheels came nearer, as Kennison, driving the horse at a mad gallop, drew up before the door.

Durand was startled. He had fancied himself secure from pursuit, but now he saw before him three men whose presence there boded him no good.

Kennison jumped out of the cart and made straight for Durand.

The latter promptly drew a revolver and covered him with it, crying:

"Stand out of my way, sir."

Kennison naturally shrank back before

The latter promptly drew a revolver and covered him with it, crying:

"Stand out of my way, sir."

Kennison naturally shrank back before the muzzle of the weapon, and Will struggled to get out his pistol, which had caught in the lining of the pocket.

But there was no need of it.

Fay, who had been crouching behind the tree, now sprang upon Durand, before the latter saw him, and bore him to the ground. The struggle for the possession of the pistol was short and decisive, Fay being the much more muscular man of the two.

Meanwhile, what of Sibyl?

She had seemed not to comprehend much of what was passing. Leaning up against the porch of the church she looked dreamily on and seemed to have no sympathy with any of the contestants.

"What's all this?" came in a stern voice from the rector, who at this moment descended the steps. "Brutal fighting going on before the sanctuary of God? Shame upon all of you!"

Massey had interfered in time to prevent the enraged Michael from destroying Durand's lacial expression, but the Irishman rejoiced in the fact that he had gained possession of the pistol.

Durand now struggled to his feet again and glared dangerously at his assailant. When he heard the rector's voice he turned to the reverend gentleman and said:

"It seems that a fellow who was an unsuccessful rival of mine has brought his friends here to take my bride away from me. Is that to be allowed in a Christian land?"

"Not if I can help it," returned the clerryman emphatically. "Take Mrs. Durand upon your arm, sir, and, if these fellows attempt to hinder you, they will have to reckon with me."

The rector, who seemed to possess a broad trave and determined will, placed himself

reckon with me."

The rector, who seemed to possess a broad france and determined will, placed himself at Sibyl's side, while Durand stepped to the other, scowling at Massey and Kennison with a sneer of triumph.

But Will was not so easily defeated.

the latter, whispers to the judge that Kennison, a rival suitor, is an unworthy character. Dr. Massey is also a possible candidate for Sibyl's hand.
Calvin Durand and his deluded Madame D'Armettre. Dr. Massey's experiments in the saddle. Kennison and Durand quarrel about Sibyl. Durand's experiments in hypnotism at Judge Willoughby's. Sibyl as a subject. A paper-cutter is placed in her hand; while under Durand's influence she moves upon Massey.

Dr. Massey protests, and Sibyl is aroused from the hypnotic state. The subsequent meeting between Sibyl and Durand. The latter boasts of his power wer her. The eavesdropper.

This grievous wrong has been carried farther."

The clergyman started back in amazement at this strange story.

It's quite true, sir." Will went on breathlessly, "and if you are a minister of the Gospel you have no right to give such an infamous crime your support. Jump into this cart here, and we will take you before her father to learn the truth."

It was plain that the recotor was wavering. "This is a lie, sir," said Durand, turning to the clergyman in his turn. "You saw yourself that this strange story.

It's quite true, sir." Will went on breathlessly, "and if you are a minister of the Gospel you have no right to give such an infamous crime your support. Jump into this cart here, and we will take you before her father to learn the truth."

It was plain that the recotor was wavering. "This grievous wrong has been carried farther."

me!" shouted Durand, and a dozen men ran to him.

Kennison and Michael had by this time unfastened their horses from the back of the dog-cart, and had mounted.

Two or three men sprang at Deacon's head, but the two mounted men rode at them, and they retreated.

Will whipped up Deacon, and the maddened animal plunged and ran off, closely followed by the animals ridden by Kennison and Fay.

Not a moment too soon, either, for the crowd, urged on by Durand's offer of money, would have soon triumphed.

The drive home was a long one, and a silent one, for Will thought it unwise, under the circumstances, to attempt a word of conversation with Sibyl.

Judge Willoughby had returned home in the meantime. His butler had overheard enough to be able to give him an idea of what had happened in his absence.

At last, late in the night, he heard the rattle of wheels and the clatter of hoofs. Then the dogcart dashed up to the door, followed by its mounted secort.

Judge Willoug by saw his danghter in the cart, supported by Massey, and he ran the craft of the letter.

"What do you think of it?" the judge asked at last.

"A characteristically bold letter." Massey answered. "Just what I should have expected from the man who wrote it."

"It's a sheer case of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison exclaimed. "Of course you don't intend to let him take her ass of 'biuff,'' Kennison excl

Massey, quietly.

They lifted the almost unconscious girl from the cart, and bore her into the house.

DURAND CLAIMS HIS WIFE.

DURAND CLAIMS HIS WIFE.

When they reached the hall Sibyl struggled from their arms, and protested that she could walk well enough.

"Very well, then, my darling; let me escort you to your room," answered Judge Willoughby.

"No, no, not there," she cried.
"And why not, my pet?"
"Oh, papa. I am afraid. It will be such a long way from you."

Without another word the judge led her into the library, whither the others followed.

lowed.

Sibyl was induced to lie down on a sofa, and then the judge asked Massey to relate all that had occurred.

Massey told all as briefly as he could, adding at the end:

"Perhaps I have presumed too far, sir, but in your absence I did what I thought for the best. I knew that delay would be terrible, and what I did I did on the impulse of the moment. However, I have nothing to regret, if my course has your approval, sir."

SIR—I am, as you suppose, aware of the marriage gret, if my course has your approval, sir." "The Lord mercifully with his favor look gret, if my course has your approval, sir."

Judge Willoughby arose and seized Mas-

But Durand was not seen, nor heard from. He was far too shrewd to take the chances of being caught on the judge's premises.

Kennison retired with Will, but neither of them were able to catch more than a few minutes of fitful sleep.

The exottement, however, did not tend to enfeeble Massey. It rather strengthened him, as such strains sometimes do. From that night he grew stronger, the wound troubled him no more.

"Kennison," said Will, at one time in the night.

"Kennison," said Will, at one time in the night.
"Yes, old man."
"Then you are not asleep."
"Small danger of that."
"Didn't it strike you," Massey continued, "as rather strange that Sibyl was out of the trance by the time we reached home. Durand certainly didn't take her out of it."
"How do you account for it?" asked Kennison.
"I took her out of the trance, on the drive home," said Massey. "So I haven't been studying the subject to no purpose, you see."

"How?" asked Kennison, incredulously.
"I have been thinking it over for the past hour." said Massey, "and I believe I've hit upon the right way at last."
"How are you going to do it?" persisted Kennison. t upon the right way at last."

"How are you going to do it?" persisted Kennison.

"I'm not prepared to discuss the method yet." Will answered, "but I shall try it at the proper time, and I am all anxiety for fear it will fail."

The family breakfasted at the usual hour in the morning. Every one came to the table with a sense of having passed through a terrible nightmare, and their haggard faces showed how all had suffered.

The elder Miss Willoughby decided that Sibylshould come down to the table too. The poor girl moved about with a passive calmness—or rather torpor—that wrung the hearts of the beholders.

No allusion was made to the events of the

night before. An attempt at cheerful conversation was made from time to time, but it was a dismal failure.

After breakfast the judge's sister took Siby to her room, and remained there with her, while the men withdrew to the library to discuss the situation.

"The question is," said the judge, "whether we can prove that our poor girl was in... an hypnotic trance when the marriage ceremony was performed last night. What is your opinion, as physician, Massey?"

"What a blind fool I was to permit that," groaned the judge. "However, Massey," he went on. "I have no doubt that, if we take this matter into court, Durand will be able to produce a large group of learned witnesses who will scout at the idea of hypnotism."

At this moment the conference was interrupted by a knock at the door. A servant entered, and handed the judge a letter, say-

DEAR SIR—As you are doubtless aware by this time, your daughter and I were duly married last night, according to law. As she is of age, I did not willingly enough. Ask her yourself now, if you wish."

"We have no time to lose," whispered Massey. "Put her in the cart while I jump in and seize the reins. Then you and Fay mount and follow me."

Kennison promptly obeyed.

Before his design could be anticipated, he had seized Sibyl, and lifted her bodily into the dog cart, while Massey jumped in and took the reins.

I have no doubt that Mrs. Durand is now in your house. Please let me know it such is the case, or if she is not in your home and you know where she is, please have the kindness to advise me, as L, of

"Can it be done?" asked Will, thoughtfully. "I mean, can an annulment be obtained in this case?"

"I am pretty sure it can," Judge Willoughby replied. "If we can only prove to

ained in this case?"
"I am pretty sure it can," Judge Wiloughby replied. "If we can only prove to he satisfaction of the jury that the poor irl was in a trance, it will amount to a ase of vis major, or compulsion, without a toubt. In that case, an annulment would be readily granted. And now I must answer Durand's note."
"Are you going to tell him that you propose to ask for an annulment?" asked Kenjison, anxiously.

answered sternly. "The marriage was a mockery."

The marriage was legal, "replied Durand, coldly, "and I have a perfect right to enjoy the society of my wife. Sibyl, my darling, will you come with me?"

Upon hearing these words Sibyl rose slowly from the sofa and started to go to him, as one who had no choice but to obey. But Kennison and Massey seized her firmly, though gently, and held her back. An evil smile lit Durand's features. He turned to the constables, and said:

"You see, gentlemen, my wife is willing to come to me, but these fellows seek to prevent her by main force."

CHAPTER XX.

"ARREST THAT MAN!"

CHAPTER XX.

"ARREST THAT MAN!"

The constables nodded, but it was plain that they did not care to be too officious in the judge's house.

Massey and Kennison had forced Sibyl back and seated her on the sofa.

Suddenly, darting between them, Durand seized her by an arm.

"You must come with me," he hissed.
"You are my wife, and I can compel you to live with me." "You are my wife, and I can compel you to live with me."
"Not exactly, "answered the judge quietly. "This is not England, and in this country, if she were 20 times your wife, you could not force her to live with you."

Durand, paying no attention to this remark, the judge decided to play one of his reserve cards.

Turning to the constables, and then pointing to Durand, he ordered, sternly:
"Arrest that man!"
Durand started, dropped Sibyl's arm, and showed a thunderstruck face to the judge. The constables, instead of directly obeying, demurred.
"There is no warraut," said one of them. "Without one we can arrest no one."

The officers glanced at the judge. A wave of his hand decided them. The irons were snapped around the prisoner's wrists.

"Officer," said the judge, "you may wait here for a few minutes. No, better still, take your prisoner up the hall. I will make out a warrant for your man's arrest. Massey, as I am a magistrate, I do not wish to swear out the complaint myself. Will you do it for me? Mr. Rennison will look after Sibyl, while Mr. Durand's officers will doubtless take good care of him."

Massey followed the judge into the library. In the latter's desk was an assortment of legal blanks. First a complaint, was made out, and Massey swore to it. Thereupon, the judge secured the complaint, and issued a warrant commanding the officers to seize and deliver the body of Calvin Durand.

Returning to the hallway, the judge placed the warrant in the hands of the constable.

"On what charge am I arrested?" de
"On what charge am I arrested?" de
"On what charge am I arrested?" de
"In git better even to deceive her than to arouse her to resistance.

Holding the glass phial some inches above the level of her eyes, he resumed:

"Now, please gaze at this steadily. So! Don't take your eyes away from it for an minute upon it at the same time."

In complying, Sibyl threw her head back, and Massey, holding the glittering glass in the same time."

In complying, Sibyl threw her head back, and Massey, holding the glittering glass in the same time."

In complying, Sibyl threw her head back, and Massey to the complaint the same time."

In a short time the pupils began to relax, however.

Will made a few passes over her face, without touching her soft cheeks.

Gradually Sibyl's evelids began to fall. Then her eyes were fully closed. Massey in his pocket, and stepped back to contemplate her.

There could be little doubt that she was

hoarsely.
"It would be unlike me to trifle in so grave a matter," Will said, gravely. "I have a theory which I have been some time in formulating. I should like to prove it to-day, if possible. If I fail on the first trial I

And then, then to the first to his possess.

And then, then to the first to his possess.

And then, then the first to his possess.

The first to the first

a short time the pupils began to ever.

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In her eyes were fully closed. Massey to a few more passes, then put the glass his pocket, and stepped back to contact the contact of the cont

y came, and looked eagerly at Sibyl.

rised.

e, here is Durand," Will continued, ing Kennison forward. "Tell hum that do not fear him—that you despise him." byl turned to Kennison. o not fear you; I despise you," she re-

do not fear you; I despise you," she reted.
Say, old man," protested Kennison in a sper, "that's hardly fair, is it? You y make her dislike me."
That's not at all likely," Massey replied, the believes you to be Durand, and it is a ike for Durand only that I wish to use. She feels the dislike at heart, but I at to arouse it in her to a strong pitch." urning to Sibyl, Will went on:
Durand laughs at you. He thinks you tend to be braver than you are. Show a how little you fear him. Strike him drive him from you."
byl advanced boldly and struck Kennia smarting blow, which he received hout wineing. Then, at a sign from II, he ran out of the room, pursued as far he door by Sibyl, who then returned.

ut Massey pointed to the judge, saying: See! Durand has returned and mooks.
Drive him away once more."

Drive him away once more."

ge Willoughby, taking the one, ran
of the room, hotly pursued by Sibyl as
s the door. far as the door.

"This has gone far enough for one test.
Massey decided. Seating Sibyl in the chair
again, he breathed in her eyes, and she
came out of the trance with a start.

"Where am I." she demanded. looking
vacuely about her.

"In the hands of your friends," Massey
answered, tenderly.

The library door opened, and Judge Willoughby and Gilbert Kennison re-entered.

Good God! She is My Daughter."

Early the next morning Judge Willoughby drove over to the neighboring town to consult with Lawyer Alden. At the judge's request Dr. Massey accompanied him.

Gilbert Kennison remained at the house, for it was barely possible that Calvin Durand would succeed in getting out on bail, and, in that case, it was imperatively necessary to "have a man about the place."

The town to which the judge and his companion drove was one of considerable pre-

"The likeness is wonderful," Judge Willoughly replied.
With a cry that was full of great joy, Gerald Alden's head fell forward in his arms, and rested upon his desk.

"God, I thank thee," he murmured.
When he lifted his face again tears were streaming from his eyes.

"There can be no doubt, Judge Willoughby, that you have saved my child for me in my later days. I will take her case. I will never cease work upon it until I have won it. It shall be the one effort of my life, greater and stronger than all others."
Another pause followed.
Alden at length became calmer, and then he resumed:

Adden at length because the resumed:
"Of course, you will want to know what happened to me, and why, in all these years, I have not sooner found my child. I will tell you my story."

[TO BE CONTINUED.] TENDERNESS.

Not unto every heart is Gcd's good gift ve comes upon us with resistless power Or calmly flows, a rapid stream, and still

That love, we cry, is crueller than fate, nd then, ah me! when love has ceased to bless

May spring for us beneath life's autumn skies:

plant Whist and Poker.

cards that has caused a flutter in society. From the furor that has followed its introduction into the charmed circle, it would

seem that whist is to be pushed into the background to give place to the new game.

The fair votaries of fashion, usually prone to shun card playing, have yielded to its fascination, and "Waleedi" has received a boom that will tend to make it one of the most popular of card games. At present poker, cuchre and whist have lost ground in favor of the new game.

In its terms and the names of the points to be made Waleedi carries with it a Bret Harte suggestion. Reminiscences of mining camps, wild romantic scenery, and of the rush for wealth during the gold fever flit through the mind as "vein," "bocket," and "chimney" are called during the game. Waleedi itself is the name of a mine in silvery Colorado.

A peculiar dispute in connection with this mine led to its invention. The mine was owned by two men, one of whom wanted to work ore wheaveer it was rich enough to pay, and the other to develop a "chimney" he was confident would be found in the ledge some considerable distance on. A compromise was effected by an agreement by which they were to share expenses equally and to divide receipts from the ore taken from the tunnel.

The former was to have the privilege to

And the state of t

And How Much He Was Sur-· prised by It.

By EVELYN HEATH.



medicine that will concentrate them back into your head again, and then you will be

bottle of laudanum.
Only for that incident this story would never have been written.

It was now the afternoon of Nov. 25, and almost to bursting, stood in the woodshed kicking the sawhorse and anathematizing that "confounded tooth." Into the midst of this interesting soliloquy came the gentle

just step up to the grocery store and get her Well, if that ain't jest like a woman,

he sighed.
"No; I couldn't jest step up to the store

turkeys," he said, sullenly.

The fair votaries of fashion, usually prone

"I hope you will save a good one for our

'Where's John? He was asleep in there!

a out on to the russet colored ground,

"John," she said, "I've suspicioned for a long time that somebody was stealing from our woodpile. I guess it is that new family in Hobbs' lane. So I have made Isaac drill places in some sticks that we have marked, and he has put in gunpowder and plugged up the holes. They are at the northeast corner of the pile next the street, so don't you bring in no wood from there."

"I'll remember," he answered meekly.
On New Year's day Davie was invited out by a compassionate neighbor who said she wanted for once to see how he would look when he wasn't hungry. He did not return till evening, so Isaac, Jr., was obliged to bring in the wood, for his Uncle John had obtained a brief employment at husking corn for two cents a bushel. Ike's grumblings were both loud and long; it was Davie's business to come home and obtained a brief employment at husking corn for two cents a bushel. Ike's grumblings were both loud and long; it was Davie's business to come home and obtained a brief employment at husking corn for two cents a bushel. Ke's grumblings were both loud and long; it was Davie's business to come home and obtained a brief employment at husking corn for two cents a bushel. Next morning, as usual, John Bundy rose early and kindled the fire. It smoked a little, and, lifting one of the stove lids to see what was the matter, he felt a stinging sensation in his face, and heard at the same loud roaring in his ears as if ten thousand Niagaras were falling at his feet. The whole family came rushing down. Alas! Ike, though previously warned, had forgotten the marked sticks, and had forgotten the marked to tell them the whole truth—he would always be hopelessly blind.

A few days later Samuel heard his autre way to like. "We have inst got to wat to war way to the way to the way inst got to warthe would always be hopelessly blind.

voice of his wife, asking him if he could

a pound of raisins.

"Well, if that ain't jest like a woman," he sighed.

"No; I couldn't jest step up to the store and get you a pound o' raisins," he growled.

"and there ain't no need of your cookin' up all creation, nuther, when we ain't got nuthin' to be thankful for anyway. Why don't you send Davle?" he added.

"Davie is at the head of his class, and I don't like to call him ont of school, and make him lose the medal," explained Mrs. Bundy, mildly.

Her calmness seemed to irritate her husband.

"I am going to let Lanham have all our turkeys," he said, sullenly.

"I hope you will save a good one for our Thanksgiving dinner," suggested his wife, deprecatingly.

"No, I won't," he shouted, as a fresh time of pain seized him; and he went into the bedroom, slamming the door after him with a violence that shook the house.

Hardly, however, had he pulled over him the patchwork quilt, bound with the great and orange-colored calico that had been Greatgrandmother Hayward's wedding dress, when his wife came to the door termind him that the insurance on the house and orange-colored calico that had been Greatgrandmother Hayward's wedding dress, when his wife came to the door to the day before.

"I'll take a dose of lodlum." he muttered, and after knocking down five bottles and sales, he added a cup of water, and says lad head of the old lady for once in my lite, for I've closed the doors and the remaind him the the contents of the bottle before he succeeded in replacing it upon the shelf.

"I'guess I've got ahead of the old lady for once in my lite, for I've closed the doors are in the patch of the head of the old lady for once in my lite, for I've closed the doors are in the patch of the head of the old lady for once in my lite, for I've closed the doors are in the patch of the head of the old lady for once in my lit

est son. "There ain't nothing left for John but the once in my lite, for I've closed the doors agin her this time," he chuckled, patting his ears affectionately, and almost ere he was aware John Bundy had dropped into slumber.

The translated in the old lady for once in my lite, for I've closed the doors as I see," said Serry Ann decisposition here. So only and service of the suggestion that was hovering pressed the suggestion that was hovering pressed the suggestion that was hovering to porhouse, as I see," said Serry Ann decisposition here.

ber.

How long he slept he could not have told, for suddenly he became aware of a strong smell of smoke, and a suffocating feeling as it his breath came only in gasps. Opening his eyes, he found himself surrounded by a dense blue mist, and, horror of horrors! heard in the room beyond a sound like the crackling of hungry flames.

He lay there helpelessly, too faint to move or cry aloud; and, as he listened to the hum of voices outside, there rang out above them

tiously, and Isaac only answered with a sigh.

"There can't be anything more for me to suffer." sifted John Bundy wearily, as he and Davie trudged, hand in hand, up the long hill to the poor farm. He had yet to learn that for each one of us fate may still have some bitter thing in store, did not Mercy's restraining hand prevent her.

Silas Craven, the autocrat of the poorhouse, had always hated John Bundy iron the time when they were schoolboys together; many a prize had the latter won when "Si" felt sure of it; many a small, weak boy had he rescued from the grasp of the cowardly tyrant.

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years ago. The two lovers were very de voted to each other, and the queen pleaded he heart matters of State made the union Victoria proposed, instead, to the German

But all that happened years ago, and the royal lady is a great-grandmother now, and has forgotton all about such trifles, and is as happy as a pet pusy if only her shoes are loose and easy, if the royal butler doesn't forget her favorite dish of walnuts at dinner, and if her stock of India shawls sup-

mouth was considered vuigar.

Our British forefathers appeared to have been ignorant of the practice they have since so universally adopted, until the fair Princess Rowena, the daughter of King Hengist of Friesland, went to Britain. There she gave the first lesson to Lord Vertigen

Scientific and business basis. The constant reasons which operate injuriously to restrict the suggest a bave not the privileges of a library. The success of such societies is convincing proof of the present system.

A Good Example.

[Filegende Blaetter.]

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Doth pass to Better-Best." -[Edwin Arnold.

### A GREAT KINGLY HOUSE GONE.

The death of WILLIAM III., King of Holland, is not a very important event in itself, all whom they ask to subscribe. gles by which the Dutch Republic was won, be too angular to fit into the cosy their country more prosperous. They will deduct the same com- in a contest of mighty deeds and surpassing corners of the modern house. He When H. M. Stanley set out on his wission as on yearly subscrip- heroism, from the tyranny of Spain. Scarce- would brush all the bric-a-brac from hazardous search for EMIN Bey he did ocean which bore its ships.

out all the great civil and religious up- but if you will take the Boston city direc- plied himself with a stock of those articles. proud to be utterly idle, and so spent many themselves, can take advantage for Spinoza, Descartes and Bayle-for of the following liberal terms: Huguenot, Jansenist and Puritan. From in its manifestations, as stars differ in to facilitate exchanges; and in countries the thought came to her, "If only a little set sail for America. It delivered England are as virtuous as the hard virtues of yes- money, calculated in terms of gold and Island of Waste to the Island of Want, how from the tyranny of the corrupt STUARTS | terday at least, whatever may be the verdict of history as to the cruel and wanton career of the Prince of Orange in Ireland.

With the death of WILLIAM III., this his Under this offer you have toric house becomes extinct, on the male only to secure 3 subscribers at side at least. The last of the king's two \$1 each (who will receive THE | sons died in Parls in 1879, since which time the only male heir to the throne has been gradually losing his mind, and for the past year he has been a hopeless lunatic.

The student of history who has found pleasure in the fascinating story of the rise, struggles and fortunes of this great kingly house may well apprehend from its melancholy ending the gradual extinction of the old order of things and its final organs of Europe join in deep lamentation quering march of modern democracy.

THE NEW ENGLAND OF THE FUTURE.

shouts of the victors. This apprehension for the fate of New England arises from the tendency, so nat. OUR CURRENCY: SHALL IT BE IN- The experiment is a momentous one. The rate of commission given by ural to some minds, to regard all change as THE WEEKLY GLOBE to persons deterioration and all progress as pernicious. who secure yearly subscriptions is There is no doubt that New England is passlarger than is paid by any dollar ing through a period of radical transformation, and it is true that many must suffer

dition of affairs. Until the new boot fits it other old association.

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\*\*QUEEN VICTORIA'S ROMANCE.\*\*

The dash done of arms of New Hampshire and Vermont, their untilled mountain sides and their unplanted hills, said like great natural monuments, we are told, to witness to the decay of a great historic land. But the truth is, some parts of New England were never intended for agricultural purposes, and the sons, wiser in their special time their special time their special time their special time the should incline to look with distrust on the conclusions he is asked to accept.

There's a turned-down page, as some writer has said, in every human life. Even writer has said, in

that they can turn the water-wheels of the world, and make New England the great manufacturing centre of the continent. If the mountains of central New Hampshire are useless for growing corn, they yet conserve to great utility when they feed the springs that feed the Merrimack, and so turn the looms of Manchester and Lowell. Many parts of New England are unsuited to agriculture; and the young men who leave the farms in those localities, and follow the river courses down to the cities, are wiser then they would ever become popular were it not for the personal inconvenience entailed on the people by restrictive laws. But on the question of securing a sufficient in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription \$15 or \$25 a year in order to secure the donation of the State.

Publications are now so cheap, especially standard books, that quite a good working maintaining diametrically opposing principles. And the recent discussions of one phase of the question—the proposal to issue more silver certificates—has shown Roger leave the farms in those localities, and follow the river courses down to the cities, are wiser they would ever become popular were it not for the personal inconvenience entailed on the people by restrictive laws. But on the question of securing a sufficient in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription \$15 or \$25 a year in order to secure the donation of the State.

Publications are now so cheap, especially standard books, that quite a good working this part of the river are useless for growing corn, they yet conserve the donation of the State.

Publications are now so cheap, especially standard books, that quite a good working the river acceptance or raise by subscription in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription in a town to appropriate or raise by subscription in a town to appropriate o took place, was, so says an English writer, a that they can turn the water-wheels of the were it not for the personal inconvenience cases it will only be necessary for the people with her counsellors and advisors for the privilege of choosing him as her consort. the mountains of central New Hampshire supply of money there is no such seeming the donation of the State.

Publications are now so But with the usual perversity of affairs of serve to great utility when they feed the spoken opponents of protection are found prince she wedded, and Ellenborough was Many parts of New England are unsuited phase of the question—the proposal to issue

as fertile farms as can be found anywhere in the country. The farming region about views; the frequent commercial panies like public library to supplement free text books these natural farming regions agriculture Western States for the free coinage of sil- of the people of Massachusetts live in today is carried on with more profit and ver; the sub-treasury scheme which is being cities. Every thoughtful man deplores the her wedding presents.

d Queen Victoria's granddaughter is success than ever before. The conditions of ashiomed, simple way of common people towards the profit of the Farmers' Alliance; Senator Stanford's and the rush of young people towards the success in agriculture, like the conditions the Farmers' Alliance; Senator STANFORD's and the rush of young people towards the Kissing Past and Present.

Who gave the first kiss?

Probably Adam bestowed it upon Eve, but the first recorded osculatory salute is mentioned in the 27th chapter of Genesis, where Israel kissed Jacob, supposing him to be Esau. The old Romans studied kissting as an art, but regulated the salute on ing as an art, but regulated the salute on in great and present.

Will be carried on upon a strictly

Will be carried on upon a strictly

Will endeavor to point out some of the last session of Congress, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers, providing for government loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers in New York, are all indications of a widespread dissatisfaction with the financial systems of the civilized countries of the world. Where such discontent exists, it is library affords. The Chatauqua Club and similar organizatious have done a great in loans of money on real estate security: the late stringers of country life, and do more to keep young people profitably occupied and upon a large scale. Great capitalized institution, like the farnous Oak Grove farm, will become more numerous in the localities.

It is necessary that a man who visits lations of country life, and to the attractiveness of country life, and to the testractiveness of country life, and to the attractiveness of ing as an art, but regulated the salute on ing will be carried on upon a strictly will endeavor to point out some of the educational good, and much towards supscientific and business basis. The constant reasons which operate injuriously to restrict plying good reading, especially to those who

farms, conducted, as they will be, like great fallacy that money is wealth, ask the gov- have only to be properly begun to prosper business institutions and by trained busi- ernment to issue an irredeemable paper and be appreciated. To assist in the start ness men, than was produced in former currency, and these who see in the imper- is the object of the bill referred to. as the fathers never dreamed of, will event- of money. The former class is represented great advantage.

ually be established in New England. theology by horsewhipping, banishing or free coinage of silver; those who wish for members are: Mr. SAMUEL S. GREEN, killing all who do not subscribe to the an extension of the national bank system, librarian of the public library in Worcester, one thing and no other, if we are willing to than that issued through the government. Anna E. Tieknor of Boston. The com-

ing more fascinating than the story of the would be an uncomfortable visitor at a crease of money can safely be obtained, in every town in Massachusetts. great house of Orange and the grand strug- modern New England home. He would merits the support of all who wish to make

ly less fascinating, too, is the story of those our shelves, tear our pictures not take with him gold, silver or bank wasted work, wasted food, wasted clothes, marvellous feats of labor and engineering from the walls, and hurl our pianos notes wherewith to pay his native assist and so on in an endless line. by which the most flourishing commercial into the streets as the wicked abominations ants. Having learned that wire of certain

In the great process of evolution which is | found to fulfil all the purpose of a medium S. W. Foss.

#### PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

scan the steps of progress the idea of woman | States bonds. burial beneath the modern triumphs of favor of a sixteenth amendment to and the result has been that the use of tried system. There are no fees, no dues of secure the political rights of women. bank checks, drafts and other forms of any kind, no church lines and no class dis-In one great State, Wyoming, women credit, has been necessary to lessen the tinctions. Any person may become a mem are voters on the same terms as dangers of a contracted currency. As these ber of the guild who will agree to furnish men. For the first time two United States various substitutes for money become more two new garments annually. senators have been chosen by a legislature generally used, they will furnish large elected by the votes of women. The Missis- firms and corporations with a convenient THE NEW ENGLAND OF THE FUTURE.

Sippi constitutional convention seriously considered the admission of women to all There are many modern Gibbons who considered the admission of women to all rights of citizenship. The great university depending on the present volume of cursippi constitutional convention seriously form of exchange, but the saving will not try. Wealthy ladies who formerly dallied are writing the "Decline and Fall" of New of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore has given rency. The near approach of the time when England. They fear that the course of its pledge that women shall be admitted to the notes issued by national banks henor as members two clean new garments empire on its westward way will leave all the advantages of its well-equipped med- will be withdrawn, because of the each, to be distributed among the needy. New England, with its staples of granite ical school. The Kentucky constitutional payment of the bonds by which they are and ice, and pass to more propitious cli- convention is securing better laws for secured, has led those desiring a larger mates and more productive soils. They women. South Dakota has heard in all its issue of money to advocate the adoption of laim, too, that the rugged, uncompromis- borders the gospel of equal rights for women. the Scotch system of banking, and the ng virtues of the fathers are as obsolete as In the Vermont Legislature 98 men voted abolition of the tax on notes issued by pri their quaint fashions of apparel; and that that the women who pay taxes may vote for vate banks. They claim that that system whether or not he or she is a Puritan integrity has passed away with the men who have the spending of the would give the nearest approach to a per subscriber, will send a list of Puritan knee breeches and powdere! wigs. money. The whole Methodist church has feet currency; would adjust the supply of During the war there was a class of become a school for the discussion of money to the business needs of the country; croakers who used to arise after every Union | woman's rights, with the votes at this date | would prevent panics, or periods of unsound | rock amid the recent financial disturbances victory and declare the war a failure. They in favor of women. For the first time a inflation; would stimulate every industry in England. The secret of it is that France would then subside into oblivious silence great body of women in New York city. by furnishing it with cheaper capital; would has a vast, thrifty population, who have ful. We will send a sample until another victory was announced, when beginning with those of St. George's Epis- enable the farmers of the West, or cotton solved the problem of how to avoid waste copy free to each. Write names they would re-appear and repeat the remark. copal church, entered earnestly into the growers of the South, to send their products as no other people have. The men who lement the decadence of New movement for better municipal govern- to market at less expense than at present; The Needlework Guilds take hold of the England are fike those weeping pessimists ment. If the believers in woman suffrage would do away with the absurdity of two of the war. They are most despondent in couldn't eat their Thanksgiving turkeys special interests controlling the finances of tion. When every lady of leisure in the the hour of victory. They weep when others with a good appetite yesterday after all sixty-five millions of people; would not in triumph, and mingle their groans with the these achievements they must be hard to the slightest degree diminish the legitimate the time that lies heavily on her hands, no please.

# CREASED?

earnings of capital; and would abolish any

OUR TOWN LIBRARIES.

J. WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

Should it not be tried?

There is no other question of equal importance which is the subject of so much discussion, and upon which the opinions of recognized authorities vary so widely, as In the closing hours of the last Legislature while adjusting themselves to the new con- that of Money. Professors of political econ- a law was passed providing for the appro- The First Attempt to Photograph a omy are wont to deplore the fact that their | priation of \$100, to be expended for books self to the old footitis a serious crisis for teachings are practically unknown to, or to be given to each of the country the owner of the feet. But the new boot ignored by the masses, not realizing that towns not already provided, to aid it in the men and women in the country have rapidly grows old and becomes as comfort- the principal reason for this state of affairs establishment of a free public library. leisure enough to earn some Christmas able and delightful to the owner as any is the confused and contradictory theories In order that any town which has no put forward under the name of economic already such a library shall receive \$100 Much has been written about the dangerous tendency of the centralization of large
masses of people in our great cities. The
towns, it is said, are congested, the country
deserged. The abandoned farms of New
Hampshire and Vermont, their untilled
structure of the name of economic science. So long as the average farmer,
workman, business or professional man,
who is engaged in a struggle for existence
which requires all his energies, finds that
the world that the reflection of a landscape
over the books from the State, it is necessary that it shall accept the provisions
of the act at a regular town meetling, elect a board of library trustownships and vermont, their untilled
structure of farmer,
workman, business or professional man,
who is engaged in a struggle for existence
which requires all his energies, finds that
ing, elect a board of library trusto know how it was done.

Of course the first van pictures were very
the provisions of the act at a regular town meetling, elect a board of library trusto know how it was done.

Of course the first van pictures were very
differences.

Of course the trust the reflection of a landscape
worth of books from the State, it is necessary that it shall accept the provisions
of the act at a regular town meetling, elect a board of library trusto know how it was done.
Of course the first van pictures were very
differences.

Of course the world that the reflection of a landscape
worth of books from the State, it is necessary that it shall accept the provisions
of the act at a regular town meetling, elect a board of library trusto place of metal could be permanently
agreed that this was a surprising thing, and
of the world that the reflection of a landscape
worth of books from the State, it is necessary that it shall accept the provisions
of the act at a regular town meetling, elect a board of library trusof know how it was done.

Of course the first van pictures were very
differences.

prince she wedded, and Ellenborough was presented with a commission in the army, which transported him safely out of the way to India, where he distinguished himself after the manner of disappointed lovers by his reckless daring and bravery. There are some disadventages in being a queen and having plenty of spending money.

To be required to propose to one's future hashand is something of an ordeal, and being compelled to propose to the man the hand the man you love by the very people over whom you are supposed to reign, must be almost as annoying as getting along in life without a corenet.

Many parts of New England are unsuited to agriculture; and the young men who leave the farms in those localities, and follow the river courses down to the cities, and follow the river courses down to the cities, are wiser than their fathers, who dug a scant existence from among the rocks and wrung a feeble sustenance from the sand.

Many parts of New England are unsuited to agriculture; and the young men who leave the farms in those localities, and follow the river courses down to the cities, are wiser than their fathers, who dug a scant existence from among the rocks and wrung a feeble sustenance from the sand.

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in American, English and Continental re- the Commonwealth which has not a free

### DAGUERRE'S FAILURE.

Child Not a Success.

[Alexander Black in St. Nicholas. A man who lived in France, and whose name was Daguerre, had made some wonderful discoveries in his littered Parisian workshop, and the news had gone out over the world that the reflection of a landscape

(Art of Complaisance.)
We must be careful that our looks be full The recent census shows that 75 per cent.

generations by all the small farms of New fections of our existing system evidence It is, therefore, much to be desired that England. So there is no cause for alarm because the useless farms of New England has not yet been equal to the task of pro-

cause the Puritan creed and the Puritan ence politics in several States, but they are and the general management of the State which stirs the feminine breast at the sight virtues are passing away from among us. Perhaps New England could still preserve the unity of one code of morals and one class is composed of several conflicting the unity of one code of morals and one class is composed of several conflicting to fine state the unity of the State Library in Boston. The other continuate women. dominant creed. We can still retain the and those who desire the abolition of the Hon. HENRY S. Nourse of South Lancaster, glorious freedom of believing unmolested, 10 per cent tax now levied on money other Miss E. P. Sohier of Beverly and Miss

unyielding English temperament has been industry gain life; the merchant becomes last Legislature and urged its passage, I am pro softened by the Irish and French leaven more enterprising; the manufacturer more naturally interested in having the towns more "give," more elasticity, more adaptability to the New Englander of today than and attention." That this is according to the new departure. but it calls up a train of great historical as- bility to the New Englander of today than and attention." That this is equally true regard to the provisions of the law and to sociations. In the whole realm of history, to the New Englander of the past. Eulo at this day no one will attempt to deny, assist in any way a movement which I hope whether ancient or modern, there is noth- gize, as we may, our Puritan ancestor, he and therefore any method by which an in- will be able to establish a free public library

ELIHU B. HAVES.

WORK, WASTE AND WANT. Social waste is everywhere-wasted words,

Some seven years ago an English woman State in Europe was materialized out of the of Satan. He would rest as easy in the dimensions and calico cloth were readily Lady Wolverton, became greatly imbosom of modern society as a cinder in a accepted in all parts of Africa through pressed with the amount of wasted work It was the powerful House that through- man's eye. The Puritans were good men; which he would pass, he naturally sup- among well-to-do women who were too heavals of Europe gave shelter to the tory and go through it at random, you can In all uncivilized countries all trade is hours in aimless labor on embroidery and victims of oppression. It offered a retreat pick out dozens of names of men on every barter; among a more enlightened people frivolous needlework. Having an orphanpage who are just as good. Virtue differs money in the form of pieces of metal seems age in charge and seeing want everywhere, its sheltering shores the Pilgrim Fathers brightness; and the easy virtues of today where modern civilization prevails paper bridge could be thrown over from the based on property of various kinds, has been | both would benefit."

It was under this inspiration that a going on everywhere, New England is keep- of exchange. It would seem, then, that Needlework Guild was established in Loning step to the briskest music of progress. the amount of money would be only lim- don, by which the delicate fingers of luxury ited by the value of all the property in this instead of toying to no purpose with ornacountry, and this would be so did not the mental needlework should be made to furgovernment restrict the issuing of money | nish useful garments for the needy.

That valiant defender of woman suffrage, to itself, to the owners of a certain form of The great success of this scheme in Eng-LUCY STONE, enumerates in a recent article | property (gold and silver) who should de- land induced a Philadelphia lady to start in the Woman's Journal some of the things | positit in the United States treasury, and to | the first American Guild in this country in the suffragists had to give thanks for the owners of these metals who may or 1885. Its object is, first, to relieve want yesterday. And really, when one comes to ganize national banks and purchase United and to cultivate self-respect among the poor by gifts of plain, new clothsuffrage has made this year, they are found | The experience of the past 20 years has | ing; and, secondly, to give to women to be remarkably numerous. For the first shown that the entire amount of who are working aimlessly and singly time in the Congress of the United States gold and silver in existence is in a definite object and the benthe House judiciary committee reported in sufficient to meet the demands of trade, efit of a thorough organization and a well-

> These Needlework Guilds are becoming very popular in various parts of the counfaction of turning out annually upon their The good accomplished has been almost in-

Ours is the most wasteful country in the world, in work, food and substance. France is the most prosperous country in Europe today, in spite of her exhausting wars, her reckless Panama speculations and other burdens such as crush other nations. Her finances have remained as unshaken as a

problem of waste in a very beneficial direcland furnishes two garments a year out of worthy poor woman in our cities need suffer monopoly of money which may now exist. from the winter's cold. In the long run, too, it will prove a hond of sympathy of no small account between the upper and lower ten thousand in this world of strangely diverse fates.

great poem took for him the same position;

Manners Two Hundred Years Ago.

sweetness, kindness and modesty, not affected and without grimaces; the carriage of the body decent, without extraordi riage of the body decent, without extraordinary or apish gestures; in all our ordinary actions, be it in eating, drinking or the like, we must show modesty and follow that which is most received among those with whom we converse, for that courtier is but over-punctual, who in a country gentleman's house will strictly practice all his forms of new breeding, and will not be content to express his thanks and esteem to others in the same manner and with the same ceremony that he receives the respect of others; his practice shows like a correction of the other, and oft puts the modest company into a bashful confusion, and constrained distrustful behavior and conversation.

EVENING GOWNS OF CLOTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.-Mme. Bonton et are deserted. A system of agriculture, such yiding a cheap, secure and abundant supply the State in giving to their people this winter in the way of ball gowns. The have regarded the creations of the leading ally be established in New England.

In this country by the "Greenbackers," who
There are many who affect to lament bewere once sufficiently numerous to influtake charge of the selection of the books

The commission required under the act to lament betake charge of the selection of the books not with that exhilarating admiration

To be sure the pompadour brocades, the siecle broches, and the sumptuous intaglio velvets are all that is rich and costly, but they say, the fashionable dames— "We've had velvet and satin and lace lo! these many years. Give us, therefore, these many years. something else."

one thing and no other, if we are willing to adopt Puritan methods in our treatment of heretics. But most New Englanders believe that the easy tolerance of today is better than the hard bigotry of the former age.

New England is becoming a composite people. We are no longer Englishmen or the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, making the strength of the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, the descendants of Englishmen are the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, the descendants of Englishmen are the descendants of Englishmen are the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, the descendants of Englishmen are the descendant of Englishmen are the town and the town is neverthed to this act.

The best results from a measure like this the benefit of this act.

The best results from a measur painting the woods—a much more artisti-achievement, by the way, than "painting the town red!" Here are a couple of sketches which wil



In the first is portrayed a slightly trained gown of light turquoise cloth mixed with velvet of a darker shade, and braided with gold upon the front of the skirt and the bodice. A full ruche of ostrich feathers in



Gorgeous Cown. The other costume is a very gorgeous affair of amber cloth, combined with velvet of that tawny yellow brown which is seen elbow sleeves are of brown crape studded with brown and amber metallic cords.

POET'S HIGH-WATER MARK.

What is the Best Thing Your Favorite Ever Wrote?

There was never a time, writes Thomas Wentworth Higginson in the Independent when Holmes' early poem, "The Last Leaf," was not recognized as probably his best, up lus" superseded it, and took its place une quivocally as his high-water mark. At any one, leaving the rest of said deed a blank. Can every authors' reading it is the crowning desire that Holmes should read the latter a scheme is judged by the authorities at Washington of these two poems, though he is still permitted to read the former. From the moment when Lowell read hiz "Commemoration Ode" at Cambridge, that

while out of any 100 critics 99 would place the "Day in June," as the best of his shorter passages, and the "Biglow Papers," of ourse, stand collectively for his humor. Emerson's "The Problem," containing the only verses by a living author hung up for contemplation in Westminster Abbey, still stands as the high-water mark of his genus, although possibly, so great is the advantage possessed by a shorter poem. it may be superceded at last by his "Daughters of

No one doubts that Bayard Taylor will go down to fame, if at all, by his brief "Legend of Balaklava," and Julia Ward Howe by her "Battle Hymn of the Republic." It is, perhaps, characteristic of the ever

and well-distributed muse of Whittier that it is less easy to select his high-water mark; but perhaps "My Playmate" comes as near to it as anything. Bryant's "Waterfowl" is easily selected, and so is Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus," as conveying more sense of shaping imagination than any other, while "Evangeline" would, of course, command the majority of votes among his longer poems.

In some cases, as in Whitman's "My Captain," the high-water mark may have been attained precisely at the moment when the poet departed from his theory and confined himself most nearly to the laws he was wont to spurn—in this case by coming nearest to a regularity of rhythm. but perhaps "My Playmate" comes as near

An Argument for Prohibition. [Chicago Tribune.]

"A man paid \$25 for a barrel of apples. He sold half of them for \$2.50, and the rest decayed on his hands. How much did he lose?" asked the teacher.

"He didn't lose nothing," bawled out a farmer's boy in the class: "he worked 'em' taking the property; or, second, sueing the lesses.

# PRIZE OFFER TO YOU If You Can Write a Story. PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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The Famous Artist. Will you give me any information about the Russian artist Verestchagin, whose collection is now on

in," with the accent on the "shag,") was born near lovgored, in Russia, Oct. 26. 1842. He served as a soldier both in Turkestan in 1867 and in the Russ Furkish war, and many of his paintings are fro ctual scenes in war. Verestchagin has travelled extensively throughout Europs. He is quick-tem-pered, impetuous, eccentric, and recently underwent a course of treatment for nervous troubles at the estchagin abbors war and seeks by faithfully por traying its horrors to inspire others with his own feeling. He is accounted a "realist" in art.—[ED.

The Stuart Dynasty.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Is the house of Stuart extinct? If not, who would now be the English sovereign if Jacobite views instead of Kanoverian had prevailed in England?

ish throne of the Stuart line, according to the "Stuart calendar." The list of rightful sovereigns includes James III. (1701-1766), Henry IX. (1788-1807), Charles IV, Charles Emmanuel IV., king of Sardinia (1807-1819), Victor I., Victor Emmanuel I. of Sar-dinia (1819-1824), Francis V., Duke of Modena (1840-1875). There is still a faithful remnant in Great Britain that is loyal to the Stuart line and a centenary memorial was planned in 1888 i and other heroes and heroines of bygone days .- [Ep

Catarrh Cure.

To the Editor of The Globe:

"J. D." desires to know of a sure cure for catarrh other than patent medicines. He is one of many thousands who have a similar desire. The query has appeared in this department in various forms many times. I have answered it once to indicate my disbelief in the existence of a remedy when the disease once becomes fastened upon the system, or chronic. If treated carefully in its incipient stages the trouble may be expelled. Few, however, know when this period of time occurs. Colds are contracted and left to work out their own cure. Then comes a stage where catarrh fastens itself upon on and the necessity for treatment occurs. Any intelli-gent physician will prescribe for this stage, and the directions are followed a cure ordinarily result As a rule, people are "penny wise and pound foo ish" at such a time, hence they suffer the cons quences. I am no physician.

1. Is it a lottery, or so considered, if a man adver-tises as a trustee for a company, that he will sell lots for building purposes at so much a lot, offering as an inducement four cottages and a number of shares of company stock to be enclosed with the deads, which are to be distributed when all the lots are sold (there are 1000 lots); the buyers to draw an en-velope inclosing a card, on which is written a num-ber, which number is to entitle the one so drawing to the lot bearing corresponding number on the pla

to be a first-class lottery?

1. Yes, it is a lottery.
2. I do not think the justice would render himself liable to any criminal proceeding, but it would be a good cause for having him removed. The deeds would be invalid. He's a Mean Man.

A and B both purchase an estate on which then

are two houses. The cesspool into which both houses drain is located on A's land. A is compelled to have the cesspool cleaned when ordered to by the board of health. B refuses to contribute anything for the right of draining into the cesspool or paying toward the expenses of having it cleaned out. There is nothing in the deeds of either party relating to drainage. Can B be compelled to pay for draining into the cesspool, and can A shut him off if he still persists in refusing to pay?

FAIR PLAY.

If there is nothing in either deed as to drainage and B has not been using it for over 20 years, A can cut off his drain, and I think may sue B for one-half expense of having same cleaned.

A party leases three bicycles agreeing to pay a certain sum per month till all three machines are paid for, the price being \$100 each, with a discount of 10 per cent. on payment of last machine. The payments were promptly made until \$200 was paid, the bicycle company giving a receipt for two macnines at \$100 each. The third machine was sold by lease to a third party, but that party falling to make his payments to lessee, the machine was taken possession o and offered to the bicycle company in default of pay

demand settlement of the remaining \$70. The machine is in good condition. Can the bicycle company compel lessee to settle the remaining \$70 when the lessee offers to surrender the property, lease having run about a year? Can they

contains a promise to pay a certain sum for a centain time to the lessor, and in default I should say the lessor may choose either remedy. The Law of the Road. "The law of the road" is laid down in chapter 93 of the Public Statutes.
Sec. 1. When persons meet each other on a

Sec. 1. When persons meet each other on a bridge or road, travelling with carriages, wagons, etc., each person shall seasonably drive his carriage or other vehicle to the right of the middle of the travelled part of such bridge or road, so that neir respective carriages or other vehicles may pass ach other without interfere Sec. 2. The driver of a carriage or other vehicle passing a carriage or other vehicle travelling in the

ame direction shall drive to the left of the middle of the travelled part of a bridge or road; and if the bridge or road is of sufficient width for the two vehicles to pass, the driver of the leading one shall not wilfully obstruct the same. Sec. 4. Whoever offends against the provisions of

the preceding sections shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding \$20, and be further liable to any party for all damages sustained by reason of such The above was passed in 1820, and forms chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes of 1836.

No. His Relatives Take it All. Unnaturalized citizen dies, leaving real estate as well as personal property. Is State or national government entitled by law to any part thereor?

Wife's Rights.

1. A man dies, leaving a widow, without children, will she have exclusive possession of all his personal property, money in bank and invested, there being no will, or can his brothers claim any part of his 2. Is it necessary for him to make a will in her

favor in order to ensure her absolute posse exclusion of all other relations? 1. She can if it does not exceed \$5000 in real and \$5000 in personal; if it exceeds those amounts his

Husband's Rights. A lady in this State owning some real estate in here own right marries a second time (about 15 years ago) and has not had any children by that marriage ago) and has not had any children by that intraged or by first marriage. In a will made in 1880 or 1881, she left all her property to her nephew. In case of her death without issue will that will hold or does her second husband inherit?

I understand that a law was passed in 1882 (M

think) that gives a husband curtesy in a case like this, but the will was dated previous to the passage Am I right?

so far as he is concerned, and he could make real estate to amount of \$5000 and have curtesy in one-

half her other real estate and shall also be entitled

HOME THEN AND NOW.

Good Old Family Gathering No Longer the Thing. There is no denying the fact that our

home life is depreciating, writes Mrs. Guernsey in the World. When I was a girl it was the fashion to have family gatherings. The parlors were made bright and beautiful, not for company alone, but for the whist parties, the charades, the songs. and the little gatherings of our own people We boys and girls danced and sang together, we read together, and if there were companies among our friends brother had to come with us.

to come with us.

I use the imperative mood because he pre-tended to be indifferent, just for the sake of being coaxed and kissed by mother and sisters, and called "my son" by father and told to take good care of little sister, like a centlement. gentleman.

Now the young husbands, the brothers and sons spend their evenings at the club; they go to athletic club meetings; they go 'cycling before dinner and they go to the theatre, the concert and the opera alone, while the young women are upstairs reading Dante, "The Diplomat's Diary" or the last magazine, if not preparing a paper to be read in March before some intellectual society.

be read in March before some intellectual society.

It is not the young woman's fault that she is alone, but rather her desire. The every day young man does not satisfy her, and he knows it. He recognizes the fact that he has not kept pace with her intellectually, and that he is no longer indispensable. He knows, too, that these very women whom he admires would scream with 'derisive merriment if he so much as mentioned the subject of matrimony.

I believe that our girls, with their graces

Are Men Always Older Than Women? It appears that the bureau at Washington proximation regarding the age of this country's female population. The authorities state that, curiously enough, a grand and comparative sum total shows the men of

Cromwell's Baby Clothes. [London Daily News.]
Oliver Cromwell was really once a baby;

present owners.

The costly satin robe in which he was christened has since been used for many of his descendants, as well as for the babies of the family that now owns Chequers. Six thy caps, scalloped round the edges and

each generation to be fully 10 or 15 years in advance of their alleged feminine contemporaries. Now, a discrepancy certainly exists here, and it is scarcely fair to hold nature accountable for this misfit in statistics; at least, until a moral recount is made.

his baby clothes are still to be seen at the famous house of Chequers, in Buckingham-shire. They are carefully cherished by the

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i that I am not to be fooled any longer. POIATICIAN—Oh! Oh! Please let me off this time and I will pass any law you want DAME AGRICULTURE-"Law!" Bosh! I have had enough of being set up on a pedestal and called aberty," and of laws for "protection" that protect other folks. No, I have had enough of your tribe will shift for myself for awhile. [FROM THE RURAL NEW YORKER.

Of This Year

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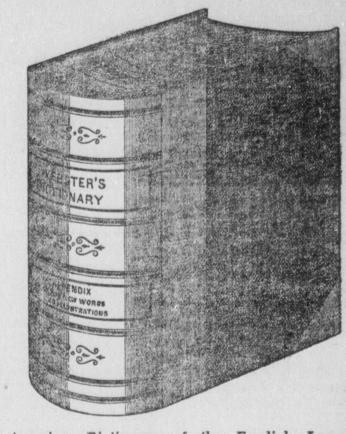
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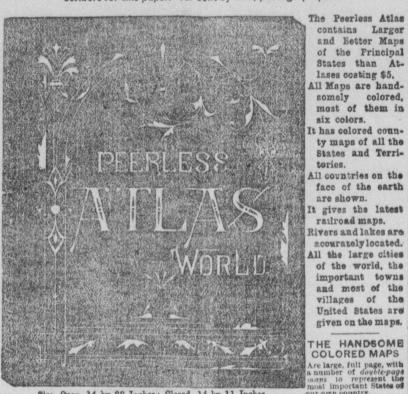
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> THE WHERLY GROBE. Boston, Mass.



The Nation's Ruler's Ruler.

The President's grandson regards his an The President's grandson regards his ancestor as his own personal property, and enforces his claims under conditions that are sometimes somewhat embarrassing. On one occasion the President, while standing on the deck of the Despatch, began to address a crowd of people in the navy yard at Washington. Just as he began, "baby" McKee, thinking he was being neglected, set up a howl, which he would still nowhere save in his grandpa's arms, so, holding the child close to his breast, the President concluded his remarks.

Not a Newspaper Success.

Bliffers—There has been another ocean race, I hear, and it was a wonderful success, wonderful. Whiffers—Which beat?
Bliffers—I didn't learn.
Whiffers—What was the time?
Bliffers—I didn't ask.
Whiffers—But you said the race was a great success.

great success.

Bliffers—It was. Nothing smashed and nobody drowned.

The Heathen Got-Five Cents. [Pittsburg Bulletin.]
Exacting Old Father (going over personal counts with pretty daughter—Well, little ne, what's this \$5 for? 2. D.—Some perfectly lovely candy.
2. O. F.—And this \$3?
3. D.—A box of the sweetest writing paper.
3. O. F.—And this five cents?
4. D.—That was put in the missionary box.
5. didn't think I would forget the poor,
6. heathen, did you?

Does Anybody? [Texas Siftings.]

There was a little social gathering at the residence of Judge Peterby, and Col. Yerger, who was present, observed the ladies who were all together in the parlor were not very talkative, so he said to Judge Peterby; "How little those ladies have to say to each other!"

"Just wait until one of them goes away, and then listen to what the rest have to say about her. You don't understand the fair sex, Col. Xerger."

Green City Folks. [New York Weekly.]

[New York Weekly.]

Mrs. Hayseed—Yes, I had some city boarders durin' th' summer, but I didn't interdocce 'em around much 'cause I saw they wasn't fust-class folks what goes out of the city every summer.

Neighbor—Oh! They showed they'd never been in the country before, did they?

Mrs. Hayseed—Yes, indeed. Why, the very fust meal they asked for cream!

What Boston Dealers Found Out Long Ago. [Detroit Free Press.]

The senior partner in the largest clothing house in Philadelphia says: "We have spent \$30,000 for big signs in and around Philadelphia, and we can't trace one single sale to one of them. I am satisfied that it is the price which draws, and that price should be put into the daily papers in clean, heat type."

An Unfailing Remedy. [Texas Siftings.]

Mr. Shoddy—I am going to move out of the house I'm living in now. The chimney mokes dreadfully, and I don't know how to imokes dreadfully, and ruot stop it, Candid friend—I'll tell you how to stop it from smoking. Just give it one of those pigars you gave me the other day. If that flon't cure it of smoking nothing else will.

They Would Prefer the V. (Brooklyn Life.)

Managing editor—So you're a distinguished Yale graduate, are you?

Applicant—Yes; I was champion of the foot ball team.

Managing editor—But what can you do in a newspaper office?

Applicant—I can kick poets down stairs. In Darkest Springfield.

(Graphic.)
"Did you hear the Stanley lecture?"
"No, but I heard something very pleas-The chink of three silver dollars that re-

No Lawn Mowers for Him. (Springfield Graphic.

Jones-What do you think of these safety Tazors, Sambo?
Colored barber—Ain't wurth shucks, sah.
What kind of use would a ting like dat be
to a man in a scrap, sah?

Probably Afraid He Wouldn't Connect.

She (an exhorter)—Don't you think you had better be laying up treasures in heaven?
He—No, I wouldn't take any pride in being a self-made angel.

33. A postal tel.

34. Argues for Lodge force bill.

The Usual Way.

[Springfield Graphic.]

Mrs. Larkin (horrified)—Why, my dear, you musn't read that book. Don't you know it has been excluded from the mails?

Miss Larkin—That's all right, ma. A female has got it now. Sweet Things to Scare Mosquitoes Away. [Ladies' Home Journal.]

Some motions for pillow-cases made of bolting-cloth are these: "Sleep Thy Fill and Take Thy Soft Repose;" "Sleep in Peace and Wake in Joy;" Let Me Sleep and Do Not Wake Me Yet;" "Night Bids Sleep."

All Is Not Gold that Glitters.

[Good News.]

Dangerous Subject to Investigate. [Washington Post.] When old married people their freedom regain, Life seems to become once again a mere play day, Will some thoughtful searcher please rise and ex-

why many grass widows seem just in their hey-day. When Johnny Should Have Got His Gun.

[Springfield Graphic.] Two score lawyers marching by twos up tate st. was an impressive sight Tuesday fternoon. It is rarely that so much legal alent is massed on one side.

Looking With Longing. [Washington Post.]

The summer flannels—neglige, A blissful comfort sent, But those the windows now display Are, ah, so different. Why Her Husband Was Not.

[Good News.] De Broker-Your wife is very religious, is

A Subject for Collectors Herself. [New York Weekly.] Mrs. De Fadd—What an eccentric person
Mrs. Homebody is!"
Mrs. Demania—Isn't she the oddest creature! She isn't making a collection of anything."

English as She Can Be Spoke, [Judge.]

Prospective employer-Where did you work last?
Miss Kincaid (loftily)—I was asshociated wid th' De Pennighams on Mirray hill.

A Check to Enthusiasm [Judge.]
Miss Ontente—What perfectly lovely roses.
Outpocket—Ya-as, er-er-exquisite. (To
the diminutive flower girl.) C-can you-er
-ahem!-er-cash a check."

There Are Also Several Maidens.

[Cape Cod Item.] Don't let her "No" all your bright hopes mar, But to persevere's your plan, sir; To every question two sides there are, And the same to a maiden's answer.

By Gracious! [Harvard Lampoon.]
Miss Beaconhill—Have you read Schiller?
Miss Lakeside (hesitatingly)—No; who is

> But He Can't Forget Love. [Balzac.]

The President's Message Carefully Summarized.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Post Office Reports-One Cent Postage and Postal Telegraphs Wanted.

Work of the Life Savers-Brief Notes of Interest.

1. In his message the President invites the closest scrutiny of Congress of the excellent and successful methods of collecting and disbursing the annual revenues of \$450,000,000, not a penny of which was stolen.

2. Friendly relations with the nations of the western hemisphere, strengthened by Pan-American congress.

3. Recalled Ministers Wissers because he

Pan-American congress.
3. Recalled Minister Mizner because he

13. The recent depreciation in the price of a number of fires occurred in Chicago silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause, and in part of the recent monetary disturbance. The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a recent manufactured in the price of fires occurred in Chicago friday night, which kept every member of the fire department on the go for several hours. The first fire was in Shufeldt's distillery, early in the evening. John Wendt, an employe, let down his lantern into a tank of naptha, and an explosion followed, which shook the buildings in the vicinity. The man was terribly mangled, and is dying at the hospital. land are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

14. Gratified over an increase of \$12,000,

14. Gratified over an increase of \$12,000,-15. Legislation has reduced army desertions 29 per cent. 16. Urges coast defences and compliments

17. Some Republican postmasters insulted.

18. More searching inquiry demanded in after the

cases of application for naturalization. 19. Great and popular favor for new letter

21. New pension bills will probably not cost more than originally estimated, but Congress ought to be more careful about passing private pension acts. 22. Mormons still believe polygamy to be divinely ordained.

23. Urges the present Congress to pass an apportionment bill on the basis of the new 24. Wiser economy suggested in the matter of public building bills.

25. Farmers better off than ever. 26 Civil service law administered with impartiality and fidelity.

27. The effect of the McKinley bill upon

trades and prices still largely stands in conjecture, but undoubtedly it will benefit both our manufacturing and agricultural industries, while it has increased our imports in three weeks 8 per cent.; the reciprocity clause in it will act wisely and effectually to secure larger trade for us; people misunderstood the bill, but they will see its benefits, and no amendments should be made until it shall have had a fair trial; foreign criticisms not founded on interna-

E28. Steamship subsidies should be secured 29. Recommends charter for International American Bank.

30. Urges the passage of national bankruptcy bill. Also International copyright bill.

32. Better car couplers and brakes urged

33. A postal telegraph favored. 34. Argues for the immediate passage of

LIFE SAVING.

Gen. Kimball Reviews the Work of Uncle Sam's Boatmen.

The general superintendent of the life-Mrs. Eva Hamilton, who was serving a term of imprisonment in the New Jersey State prison for assault on nurse Donnelly at Atlantic City has been pardoned. Her sentence would have expired next May. saving service reports: The establishment abraced at the close of the last fiscal year 233 stations-176 on the Atlantic, 46 on the lakes, 10 on the Pacific, and one at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

The number of disasters to documented

vessels within the field of station opera-tions during the year was 384. There were on board these vessels 3197 persons, of whom 8159 were saved and The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations Polite stranger—I wish to see the religious editor, if you have one on this paper.
Office boy (cautiously)—The—the man wot runs th' religious column is in fust from to th' right.

Togot News.]

was 788, to whom 1876 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in the disasters was \$5,266,853, and that of their caraggregate was afforded. The estimated goes, \$2,289,055, making the total value of property imperilled, \$7.555,908. Of this is amount, \$5,451,843 was saved and \$2,104,065 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 76. In addition to the foregoing there were, during the year, 145 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which there were 299 persons, 289 of whom were saved and 10 lost. The property involved in these instances is estimated at \$61,527, of which \$59,102 was saved and \$2425 lost.

The following gives a summary of the statistics of the service from the introduction of the present system in 1871 to the close of the fiscal year: Number of disasters, 5452; value of property involved, \$89, 337,179; value of property lost, \$23,474,157; number of persons involved, 46,863; number of pives lost, 550; number of persons succored at stations, 8691; number of days' succor afforded, 22,713. property imperilled, \$7.555,908.

she not?

De Banker—I should say she was. Not a month goes by that I don't have to pay out \$200 or \$300 for Sunday dresses and things.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker in his annual report says that the gross revenue of the department is \$5,000,000 larger than next day. it ever was before. The Star route mileage has increased over 5,000,000 miles, and the railroad mileage over 11,000,000. The railway postal clerks have reduced the number of pieces usually sent to the dead-letter office

> In advocating a postal telegraph, the postmaster-general says that in one form or another the public imperatively demands cheaper telegraphy, and the Post Office De-partment can supply it at less cost than any

Love forgets either everything or nothing. the reven

Exports and Imports of Men and Mer- Fr chandise. A statement prepared by the chief of the

A Fiery Night in Chicago.

Briefly Told.

or 6.5 per cent., in the expenditures and can and Canadian vessels the amount of license fees improperly collected from them. The whaling bark Ocean arrived at San Francisco, Wednesday last, bringing 4000 gallons of oil and 3200 pounds of bone. Her captain gives the particulars of the loss of six sailors. They had mortally wounded a whale, and approached too close in the boat. The whale struck the boat, and the men were thrown out and drowned.

Puntation Affaino.

Puntation Affaino.

Parnell's Position the Question of the Day. ureau of statistics shows that the exports of merchandise from the United States dur-ing the 12 months ended Oct. 31 last ag-

boat, and the men were thrown out and drowned.

S817.324.233, making the excess of exports over imports, \$43,351,107. This shows an increase over the figures of the same period ended in 1889: Of exports, \$62,047,960; mports of \$10,816,177.

The exports of gold aggregated \$23,752. 198, against \$63,146,411 in 1889, and of silver \$29,024,697, against \$39,435,030 in 1889. For the same period the gold imports were \$15,352,333, against \$11,793,332 in 1839, and of silver, \$23,794,185, against \$9,169,090 in 1889.

The number of immigrants arrived in the United States at the six principal ports during the 10 months ended Oct. 31 last was and 197,466 against \$38,140 during the same.

The bookkeeper of the Tribune, a German The bookkeeper of the Tribune, a German The bookkeeper of the demand for the contact of the same were infrown out and drowned.

Henry Ward Beecher's old house in Brook-length Brooke, and the men were thrown out and drowned.

Henry Ward Beecher's old house in Brook-length Brooke, and his large library cut up by partitions into bedrooms.

Steamship Pennsylvania arrived at Philadelphia Thursday, with the captaun and crew of the steamship Falcon, from New York for Glasgow, with a cargo of staves, which was abandoned on Nov. 16 in a sinking condition, with bow stove and bulwarks and as lie principal ports during the 10 months ended Oct. 31 last was a day 180 during the same turned into a boarding house, and his large library cut up by partitions into bedrooms.

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The Political Sensation of the Century in the Political Sensation of the Century in the Political Sensation of

A number of fires occurred in Chicago

at the hospital.

Two hours later a fire at Canal and Madi-

Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

It is reported that Superintendent Porter, in summing up the census tables, finds that New York is entitled to 125,000 more than was accorded to that city by the first rough estimates. A Washington correspondent makes the assertion that the rough count was made short purposely, with the expectation that the apportionment bill would be made on that basis. Mr. Porter has not been heard on the subject.

The Treasury Department Friday declined

An elegant stone residence, patterned after the castles of the old world, situated on a high hill at Newton, near New Haven, Conn., and owned by P. Lorillard Ronalds, a Scotchman, was consumed by fire Friday. The loss is \$100,000. The American Folk-lore Society held its econd annual convention in New York Friday, Wells Newell of Cambridge, Mass.,

The loss is \$100.000.

Harry Seybold of Wheeling, W. Va., the bank clerk who has been on trial on the charge of stealing a package containing \$25,000 from the vault of the Bank of Wheeling, has been found guilty. Seybold charged that H. C. List, the son of the president of the bank, was the real thief.

The steamboat T. P. Leathers of New Orleans was burned Friday, just after leaving Fort Adams. All the passengers and crew were rescued, with the exception of three or four roustabouts and the chambermaid, who are supposed to have been lost.

Senator Wade Hampton was accidentally Much Preliminary Talk Over the Session's Work-Utah Seeks Admission to the Sisterhood.

Washington, Nov. 30.—It is believed that

sight.

Admiral Walker, as the representative of the United States, gave a dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Wednesday evening, to Admiral da Silveira of the visiting Brazilian squadron and his chief officers. The two admirals, Charles A. Dana, Chauncey M. Depew and others made congratulatory speeches, and Senhor Valente, the Brazilian minister, expressed his thanks in behalf of his countrymen.

More than 8000 miners at Birmingham. day long the hotels have worn a deserted air, and this evening there is little life or

There is considerable diversity of opinion among Republicans as to what should be

behalf of his countrymen.

More than 8000 miners at Birmingham, Ala., are on strike. It will affect the Coalburg, Brookside, Pratt, Blue Creek and other smaller mines.

Gov. Campbell of Ohio has respited Henry Popp and Isaac Smith, who were sentenced to hang in the penitentiary annex last Friday. Popp was respited once before when he was within three hours of the time of his execution.

The outlook at Pine Ridge agency is more sactic, a large number of Indians who were among the ghost dancers having come in. The Dominion line mail steamer Sarnia trived at Halifax, Tuesday, three days due, naving experienced unusually severe weather.

weather.

The large Campbell tannery, owned by Primrose Brothers, at Pictou, N. S., was burned Tuesday.

Tuesday morning 12,000,000 feet of lumber, including tramways, docks, etc., were destroyed by fire on the Cheboygan (Mich.) Lumber Company's docks, entailing a loss of \$290,000; insurance \$30,000.

What May Be Done This Week.

The whereabouts of John R. Baker, Jr., the Philadelphia stock operator who disappeared last week, leaving large liabilities, still remains a mystery, but his family think that his financial troubles became more than he could bear. Six men were killed and others injured Tuesday by the explosion of a boiler in I. D. Sutton's mill at South Bay, N. B. After the explosion the mill took fire and was completely destroyed. The mill was insured for \$15,000.

pletely destroyed. The mill was insured for \$15.000.
It is now believed that all chance of friction between the several boards connected with the world's fair has been removed. The direct management of the fair is vested in 15 departmental heads, under the supertodal value of the director general, and all differences are to be referred to the board of control, whose decision shall be final.
Two little boys who said they were Fred Arthur and Wallace Ross walked into the Church st. station, New York city, Tuesday night, crying, and said they had run away from their homes in Cambridge, Mass., and wanted to be sent back. In the Tombs Police Court, Wednesday, they were held until their story could be investigated.
Brenton's Reef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday morning by the British steamer Church st. Seef lightship was run into Wednesday

partment by telegraph.

Post Office Report.

Mr. Wanamaker Favors One-Cent Postage and Postal Telegraph.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker in his annual report says that the gross revenue of the department is \$5,000,000 larger than

naxt day.

A train at Lewiston, Me., struck a carriage containing Charles Lisherness, his wife and child, on Thursday last. The engine scooped the seat from the carriage, and when the train was stopped the three were found sitting on the seat of the carriage, resting on the cowcatcher. Mr. Lisherness struck the boiler head and was badly hurt, but the others were uninjured.

Oscar Neebe, the Anarchist, was liberated Thursday from Joilet prison, where he has been serving a 15 years' sentence for complicity in the Haymarket riot. Franz Hein, the saloon keeper who identified Neebe as the distributor of the "revenge" circular, is said to have personally expressed a belief to Gov. Fifer that the identification was a mistake.

cheaper telegraphy, and the Post Office Department can supply it at less cost than any corporation.

Of the law excluding lottery business from the mails, the report says: "The two months that it has been in operation are too short a time to produce results, but there is satisfactory progress."

It appears from the report that 14,072 postmasters were removed during the past two years, and 26,680 appointed in the same time. The appointments for the past year number 14,468, and the removals, 6274.

The report pronounces the New York post office inadequate for its business, and advocates better quarters.

One-cent postage is favored, and the postmaster-general thinks that the deficit of \$23,000,000 or more which would be caused by it might be reduced—first, by the natural increase of business; second, by the stimulus of a low rate of postage; and, third, by the completion of the pending legislation to collect proper postages from sample copies of so-called newspapers and from paper-covered books.

The revenue of the department for the fiscal year, the report shows, was \$60,858-783. The expenditures and liabilities were \$66,645,083. The deficiency for the year was, therefore, \$5,786,300. Compared with the previous fiscal year, there was an increase of \$4,710,768. or \$3.7 per cent., in the revenues, and an increase of \$4,083.636,

A long and bitter fight is looked for.

Before leaving Chicago for Washington, Friday, Gen. Miles said to a reporter: "The Indian situation is grave, and the necessity for a vigorous winter campaign is becoming more and more apparent. We are probably face to face with a winter campaign. The hostile Indians ought to be dismounted and disarmed, and they will be."

Judge Hicks of Minneapolis Friday rendered a decision wiping out the secret order of the Knights of Aurora, and sustaining the charges of fraud, insolvency and unlawful practices made in connection with its management. Next Tuesday the receiver will be appointed. The society is the strongest in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

It is reported that Superintendent Porter, in service of the servi

peril.

After two or three false alarms from distant points had been given the Ogden flats at Ogden and Warren avs. were found to be on fire. A score of families were being driven into the street, half naked. neard on the subject.

The Treasury Department Friday declined a proposition from New York to issue \$2,000,000 in treasury notes of small denomination in exchange for gold coin, on the ground that these notes can be legally issued only in payment for silver builton or in

read a paper concerning the practice of conjuring noxious animals, as it survives in the folk-lore of New England.

BUSY LEGISLATORS.

there is now a quorum of Republican mem-bers and senators in town, but the day has Senator Wade Hampton was accidentally shot in the head by his son while they were out hunting last week, and now suffers from a painful and serious wound. A shot entered the eye of the senator, but it has been remarkably quiet for the day before the opening of Congress.

Usually the hotels are crowded and there is a good deal of noise and bustle, but all sight.

animation. One explanation of this is that the Republican ruembers who have been elected are keeping themselves secluded and avoiding the victors as much as possi-ble.

done.

A very considerable number are clamoring for the immediate passage of the apportionment bill and the holding of a joint caucus to impress on the Senate the necessity of passing the force bill without any more

On the other hand there are several men rho believe it would be wisdom to drop the orce bill, and these two elements of the arty will have to be harmonized before ny definite plan of campaign can be decreased.

dopted.
The sentiment in regard to the shipping sills is likewise mixed.
Representative Boutelle of Maine said his afternoon that he hoped the bills would e passed, as they would do more to encourge trade with South and Central America han any reciprocity measure which could be proposed.

than any reciprocity measure which could be proposed.

The Western men, however, have to be consulted before anything can be done in that direction, and it is not known if they are prepared to support the bills.

From what can be gleaned from a dozen or more representative men, it is evident that every attempt that is made to modify in any way the McKinley bill will be

Washington, Nov. 30.-The second sestion of the 51st Congress will begin at noon

tomorrow.

In neither House has the programme of business for the week been definitely determined. The Senate will probably resume consideration of the bill providing for the transfer of the revenue marine service to the navy department, which is the pending morning hour business.

If the calendar routine is followed, the Edmunds land court bill may next be considered; and, should Senator Blair reach the capitol during the week, he will doubtless make an effort to secure action upon the House bill for the adjustment of eighthour claims.

hour claims.

It is possible that an "urgent deficiency bill," covering deficits in the current year's appropriations for the census and other bureaus may also be presented to the House

during the week.

If any time remains undisposed of, the committee on rules will allot it to committees in charge of such important pending measures as the majority may determine to

Utah Seeks Admission as a State. Washington, Nov. 30.—There will be a great effort made this winter to admit Utah

great effort made this winter to admit Utah into the Union.

The men who are working the scheme think they can convince the Republican managers that the admission of Utah means the gain of two more Republican senators.

The plan proposed to bring this about is the passage of a bill which will disfranchise every Mormon, and in addition the imposition of a test oath requiring as a condition precedent to the right to vote or hold office the taking of an oath that the elector is not a polygamist nor bigamist, and does not aid, abet, countenance nor abide by the laws or teachings of the Mormon church on that subject.

teachings of the Mormon Centre on that subject.

The object of this is to favor the so-called "Liberals," who number about a fifth of the people of Utah, who are not polygamists but who are Republicans.

Caleb W. West, who was President Arthur's governor of Utah, is engineering the work, as he hopes to be one of the men sent to the Senate when the Territory is admitted.

of the first photograph of Mr. Gladstone in his shirt sleeves, with his axe in hand, in the attitue of a woodman, which is now almost as well known as his pose in Parliament.

The bookkeeper of the Tribune, a German publication of St. Louis, is missing, leaving a shortage in his accounts, the precise amount of which is as yet unknown.

Breach between the Liberal and Home Rule parties arising out of the demand for Mr. Parnell's retirement from the leadership of the Home Rulers on account of the decident of the Rulers on account of the decident of the Rulers on account of the decident of the Rulers of the R amount of which is as yet unknown.

John Gebhard of Closter, N. J., his wife and their two children, were instantly killed by the train on the Northern railroad known as the "Nyack flyer", at Closter, Thursday as the "Nyack flyer", at Closter, Thursday was felt that he would accept the advice Pan-American congress.

3. Recalled Minister Mizner because he delivered up Gen. Barrundia.

4. Has proposed to Mexico and England some mutual regulation of the passage of Chinese laborers across our borders in violation of the act of exclusion.

5. Substantial progress towards the removal of French restrictions on the American log.

6. Hopes for success of American claims upon Behring sea before another sealing season.

7. In the tariff act a wrong was done to the kingdom of Hawaii, which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional.

8. Raise the Mexican mission to the first class.

9. Reciprocity with Cuba would be a good biling.

10. The reasury surplus for the year, including the sinking fund contribution, is \$10.5344,496.03.

11. Pension expenditures \$19.312,075.96 in excess of previous year.

23. Recalled Minister Mizner because he delivered up Gen. Barrundia.

44. Has proposed to Mexico and England state boards great day and the victual fort, who died in Washington, D. Col. Beverly Kennon, the inventor of the Circular Fort.

Col. Beverly Kennon, the inventor of the Circular Fort.

Col. Beverly Kennon, the inventor of the circular fort, who died in Washington, D. Col. Beverly Kennon the inventor of the carbon of Capt. Kennon and the very and makingth.

When the cold wave struck Pittsburg, when the cold wave struck Pittsburg, when the would accept the advice wing the circular fort, who died in Washington, D. Col. Beverly Kennon of Capt. Kennon and of Cap ing the attention of the Canadian authorities.

The South Carolina State board of canvassers has decided the Miller-Elliot congressional contest in favor of Elliot, and given him the certificate. This gives South Carolina a solid Democratic delegation in the next Congress.

Twenty-one of the leading shoe firms of Rochester, N. Y., have decided that here after their shops should be free, and that no person owing allegiance to the Shoeworker's International Union will be employed, at least so long as the present boycot rests upon the P. Cox firm's products. This action will lock out about 2500 men. A long and bitter fight is locked for.

Before leaving Chicago for Washington, Friday, Gen. Miles said to a reporter: The Indian situation is grave, and the necessity for placating public or pinion by giving up the leadership. But Mr. Parnell absolutely refused. He and main at the head of the Home Rule party, and he issued a manifesto in which he reviews the position and relation of the Irish party to the Liberals, all of which is news to the general public, and much of which is news to the general public, noticeable that the leading Liberal organ, the Dally News, is most urgent in demanding that Parnell shall retire, and Mr. Gladstone declaring that either he or the

> AMERICAN DELEGATES SPEAK. Demand Retirement of Parnell with

Thanks for Past Services. Ago, Ill., Nov. 30.-Five of the Irish delegates, Messrs, John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan and T. P. Gill nave decided to join in the demand of those of their colleagues in Ireland leadership of the Irish people.

Their decision was embodied in a manifesto which was cabled tonight to Mr. Justin McCarthy, as vice-president and chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. The decision will be placed before the meeting of the Irish members, to be held in London tomerrow afternoon.

Public Opinion.

The Manchester Guardian says: "Parnell remains now not one whit less conspicuous strongest, ablest man of his party, subtle resolute, without fear and as appar ently without scruple as without shame, with the prestige of immense and unquestioned political services and the magnetism of a name that must long remain one to conjunct with

ances of support from the Green Isle, and naturally feels greatly encouraged by the attitude of the Nationalist press of Dubiin. The entire Liberal press of England, on the other hand, has turned on their former ally with a unanimity rarely equalled.

"All the members owing their elections to the Irish Parliamentary fund will adhere to the Irish Parliamentary fund will adhere to the fortunes of Charles Stewart Parnell.

"The charge that Mr. Gladstone advised Mr. Parnell not to make any defence in the O'Shea case is revived, the laster declaring that he has a letter from the grand old man to that effect. He also says that Mrs. O'Shea acted as a post office for the communications passing between the two men. It is also asserted that, within the past two months, Mr. Gladstone dined with Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea at Thomas' Hotel."

The Chronicle says: "Mr. Parnell's manifesto to the Irish people will complete the disorganization of the opposition for the present, though it will have the effect of arousing popular indignation. We do not quite follow his reasoning when he says the demand for his expulsion from politics is

atte follow his reasoning when he says the emend for his expulsion from politics is e result of intrigues of Radical wirethe result of intrigues of Radical wire-pullers. Everybody knows it is the result of his own adulterous intrigue with his friend's wife."

of his own adulterous intrigue with his friend's wife."

The Standard believes that the manifesto will deal a fatal blow to the prospects of the Home Rule party in England. It appeals, and appeals with matchless directness, to every ingrained prejudice and every potent passion of the Irish, not merely in Iretand, but of the Irish in America, who furnish the Nationalist movement with its litelood and its sinews.

The Star, Home Rule, says the manifesto is the final act of suicide. Its malignant power and unscrupulousness, the deadly mischief of its purpose and its frigid and calm style, invest with terrible force the spectacle of his death as a great public man. There is much of hideous levity in the document, in which Mr. Parnell wipes his pen across the treaty giving England peace and

erross the treaty giving England peace and reland home rule.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the mani-The Pall Mall Gazette says that the manifesto is as unscrupulous a document as ever a politician penned. Parnell hits below the belt, it says, but he is fighting for his life.

The Freeman's Journal says the menifesto is a terribly reply to Mr. Gladstone's indiscreet and importunate letter to Mr. Moriey. Mr. Michael Davitt is engaged in preparing a manifesto in behalf of Mr. Parnell's opponents in the Nationalist party, which will confute all the points advanced by Mr. Parnell as reasons for his retention as the head of the party.

Well as the clergy are in Frevoit against the bishop, who will doubtless be called upon to resign, as those with whom he is now at war are all powerful with Cardinal Taschereut, as well as the Vatican.

NO BEAUTIES IN CIRCASSIA.

Mr. Watson Says Beautiful Women Are Few and Far Between There.

Some recent visitors to that part of the

will doubt action upon nt of eight the meeting, is intention to promote a complete misrepresentation—of the flux diminity of the flux diministry. The flux diministry of the flux diministry. The flux diministry of the flux diministry. The flux diministry of the flux dimin

manifesto.

The Times pronounces the manifesto the most-shameless document English public life has seen since the days of the revolution, and says that Parnell can never again be treated as a trustworthy friend or an honorable fee. The blow is a severe one on Gladstone's "impracticable schemes." Mr. Gladstone's Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 29.-Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Parnell's manifesto denies in toto all the statements made by the Irish leader, in regard to the retention of Irish members in the imperial Parliament, the settlement of, the land, or agrarian difficulty in Ireland, the control of the Irish constabulary, and the appointment of the judiciary in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone says he will not apply a single epithet to Mr. Parnell, not being his judge.

the work as he hopes to be one of the mensent to the Senate when the Territory is admitted.

GLADSTONE'S AXE.

The First Photograph of the Statesman with His Axe and Hard at Work.

(Spare Moments.)

A good many years ago, before Mr. Gladstone's timber-felling propensities were at all known to the public, I met the correspondent of an American journal in the Strand, who was much excited over a copy of the first photograph of Mr. Gladstone in the Strand, who was much excited over a copy of the first photograph of Mr. Gladstone in the Strand, who was much excited over a copy of the first photograph of Mr. Gladstone in the Strand, who was much excited over a copy of the first photograph of Mr. Gladstone in the Strand, who was much excited over a copy of the first photograph of Mr. Gladstone denies that he made the statements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the imperial Parliament, or as to the scattements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the imperial Parliament, or as to the scattements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the imperial Parliament, or as to the scattements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the statements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the imperial Parliament, or as to the scattements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the imperial Parliament, or as to the excitements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them is the statements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially

FROM LIGHT AFRICA. Stanley Discredited-Emin in the Ivory

he intends to make that place his central station, and that he will found 40 large commercial stations and several smaller ones on Lake Tanganyika and elsewhere. The cost of settlement will be covered by the 'ivory tribute to the empire.' The expenses involved, estimated at 1,500,000 marks, the letter says, will be covered by the receipts within three years.

The "Unconsidered Trifles.

General Booth has taken the first ster towards building up the scheme of social reform which he propounds in his recently issued book, "Darkest England." For the sum of \$20,000 an old brewery, which will be converted into a "city colony," has been be converted into a "city colony," has been purchased in Shoreditch. The colonists will live as well as work on the premises, and the administration of affairs will be precisely on the lines explained in "Darkest England." For six months back a small working depot—an experiment in city colonization—has been conducted by the Salvation Army in Whitechapel, and concurrently with the formation of the Shoreditch colony it also will be developed. About 120 men are at present employed in the Whitechapel depot, and Gen. Booth regards most of them as being sufficiently trained to be drafted into the second department of his scheme, the "country colony," Meantime Gen. Booth will not make an absolute beginning with the rural colony; but he his looking out for a suitable piece of land with a easy distance of London. It will be the superior class of waifs and strays, those who can pay a copper or two for their beds, who will be dealt with here.

Prof. Koch's Consumption Specific.

Dr. Watson Cheyne, who began experiments at King's College Hospital, says of Prof. Koch's lymph:

"The xage nature of the constituent fluid" Prof. Koch's lymph:

"The exact nature of the constituent fluid of the lymph is unknown, but it is evident of the lymph is unknown, but it is evident that it is a product of the bacillus itself, though how it is prepared is not yet known. A full dose for an adult is a cubic centimetre. The injection is made in the back. The fluid acts through the blood. The fluid does not actually destroy the bacilli. It acts on the tissues or cells, in which the bacilli are snugly hiding, leaving everything else untouched. The rapidity with which the effects of the fluid make themselves apparent shows plainly waat a wonderful agency it is and what care is needed in using 1t."

Cable Flashes.

The Commercial Tribunal of Paris has ordered the Banque d'Etat to go into liquidation. Deputy Raynaud, the managing director, has absconded and is reported to have committed suicide. The bank's liabilities amount to 400,000 francs. Mayor Walsh of Wexford, Ire., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, under the crimes act, for publishing certain articles in the New Ross Standard.

Enormous damage has been caused by floods at Carlsbad. Aqueducts, bridges, streets and squares have been destroyed, and hundreds of shopkeepers ruined where her schoolmates were the daughters of just such men as went and hundreds of snopkeepers runed
There was a grand Thanksgiving dinner
at the Kaisernof, Berlin, Thanksgiving
night. First Secretary of Legation Coleman officiated, and 400 guests sat at the
banquet. Mr. Coleman forwarded the greetings of the assembly to President Harrison.
Only Americans attended. The Norwegian bark Neptunus, at London from Quebec, reports that while lying oduring a gale off Dungeness, Sunday even-

Lady Connemara, daughter of Lord Dal-housie, has obtained a decree of divorce from Lord Connemara, ex-governor of Madras, for adultery and cruelty. The river Shannon has overflowed its banks at Athlone, and the town is submerged. Hundreds of acres of farmland are under water, crops are destroyed, and a large number of cattle have perished. Many families are rendered homeless. tomorrow afternoon.

Timothy Harrington is the only one of the delegates to stand by Parnell.

ng, she saw a large west-bound steam arn to the eastward, capsize and found

and a large number of cattle have perished. Many families are rendered homeless.

Despatches from Elberfeld say that the Wupper river has risen, and that five persons have been drowned in the floods. Two bridges have been carried away and other damage done. The neighboring town of Barmen is flooded. At Rostock, on the Warnow river, the timber yards are submerged, and at Warnemunde, the outport of Rostock on the Baltic, the esplanade has been destroyed. Both rivers are still rising.

The French tariff committee has raised the import duty on mutton from 28 to 32 francs per 100 kilos on pork, butchers' meat, 16 francs on snoked or salted pork, 50 francs on pate-de-foie gras, and 27 on salt beef. The committee has also raised the duties on tinned meats, meat extracts and bouillions from 8 to 15 and 20 francs, according to quality and value.

Dr. Koehler, chief of the Charity Hospital in Berlin, while admitting that marvellous effects have been produced by the injection of Prof. Koch's curative lymph, declares that as yet there has been no certain experience of the lasting nature of the cure.

The Riforma gives the following results of the election in Italy: Government, 395; and doubtful, 9. Re-ballots will be necessary in five districts.

The Riforma gives the following results of the election in Italy: Government, \$455; constitutional opposition, 41; Radicais, 36; and doubtful, 9. Re-ballots will be necessary in five districts.

Thirty-nine miners were drowned by the flooding of the Breax pit in Austria, Monday.

Mr. Gladstone was among the distinguished persons who were present at the function of Lady Rosebery. In the course of a conversation Mr. Gladstone made reference to his extreme age and the precautions he found it necessary to take to retain his health, and said, "Many an old man takes" incurred any obloquy as a citizen of the country rather than risk life. But Belmont was not of that character. He had a most ungovernable tongue, even to old age, and I Heard John Chamberlain, who comes from Pittsfield, Mass., say that not long ago, upon a race track, at Long Branch, I think, a quarrel took place between Lorillard and Belmont on the subject of a horse, where Belmont denounced Lorillard, who refused to break the club laws and have an affray or epithets at that spot. It is a curious instance of the charge of the day and a citizen of the country rather than risk life. But Belmont was not of that character. He had a most ungovernable tongue, even to old age, and I Heard John Chamberlain, while hold about 45,000 cubic feet of pure hydrogen gas, and carry a weight of over 8000 pounds. They will also take with them four subject of a horse, where Belmont denounced Lorillard and Belmont on the subject of a horse, where Belmont denounced Lorillard, who refused to break the club laws and have an affray or epithets at that spot. It is a curious instance of the care.

ence to his extreme age and the precautions he found it necessary to take to retain his health, and said, "Many an old man takes his death through attending a funeral."

Edward Falconer Litton, M. A., Q. C., one of the commissioners under the Irish land act of 1881, is dead. act of 1881, is dead.

Alexander William Kinglake, author of 'Eothen,' and well-known historian of the Trimean war, now in his 89th year, having been born at Taunton in 1802, is dying of benegar.

cancer.

An explosion occurred in a colliery near Bolton, Lancashire, Thursday. Eight miners were killed.

The entire Roman Catholic diocese of Rimouski, Que, is declared to be in open revolt against Bishop Langevin. The bishop, who is an extremely bitter political partisan, has been engaged in wreaking vengeance upon the priests whose people voted for Premier Mercler, whose politics the bishop heartily detests. The laity as well as the clergy are in revolt against the bishop, who will doubtless be called upon to resign, as those with whom he is now at war are all powerful with Cardinal Taschereau, as well as the Vatican.

This he regards as a mistake. He enumerates the towns and neighborhoods not far from the eastern end of the Black Sea where these beauties have been reported to live in considerable numbers, and he is convinced that nine men out of 10 would travel through those districts without noticing them at all. He savs they are mostly poor peasant girls. They have handsome eyes, but have no expression in any feature. Up to the age of 14 some have rather attractive features, but later their faces become very coarse in appearance.

There is a particular region known as Loogdidi, where the Sultan of Turkey has been in the habit of buying girls for his harem. Watson declares, however, that these women are beautiful only to the native eye, and Europeans find nothing to admire in them. At the age of 13 or 14 these girls marry, and by the time they are 20 years old they appear to be middle-aged women.

neer Edward Taylor espied a large deer descending the almost perpendicular bluff on the north side of the track. The deer reached the track a few yards in advance of the engine, and those on the engine expected to see it run down, but instead it started down the track in advance of the started down the track in advance of the rain for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and then bounded down the bank toward the river. The men on the engine saw the der until the train went out of sight.

I was a buck, with five prongs, and must have weighed in the neighborhood of 500 pounds. It seemed to be greatly fatigued, and was probably started up by a party of hunters in the heavy woods back of Mast Hope. Taylor and his fireman confidently expected to have a saddle of venison for their Tharksgiving dinner.

me once that he did not know of any man who was a more natural baron than Belmont.
About the year 1872, when Horace Greeley was nominated by the Democratic party for president, a feeling arose against Mr. Belmont. therefore, resigned the two together on Friday evening acting as if they was nominated by the Democratic party for president, a feeling arose against Mr. Belmont.

About the year 1872, when Horace Greeley was nominated by the Democratic party for president, a feeling arose against Mr. Belmont. therefore, resigned the river of the master, for in that day there was a large inflation element in both parties. Belmont, therefore, resigned the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee, and I was struck with the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee, and I was struck with the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee, and I was struck with the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee, and I was struck with the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee, and I was struck with the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee, and I was struck with the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee, and I was struck with the chairmanship of the national Democratic commi

Stanley Discredited—Emin in the Ivory as well known as his pose in Parliament.

The American was anxious to send the portrait to New York for publicatian, but the matter. I suggested that he should get a magnifying glass, and see if the forefinger of the left hand was missing—an observation which soon settled his doubts.

The loss of that finger was the worst result of Mr. Gladstone's early practice as a sportsman. The late Lord Derby was, I think, the last of our prime mimisters who was a sportsman. Lord Salisbury has, unfortunately for his health, no outdoor anusement, and is not fond of walking.

Even between Arlington st. and the foreign office he generally passes shut up in his blue brougham.

Stanley Discredited—Emin in the Ivory Business.

Business.

Business.

A Cheap Mode of Transit.

[Leeds Mercury.]

Some timeago passenger on the North Longer than the presence of one of the company: "Toften travel," the said "dring the Soudan campaign of 1874, in an interview with a representative of the King of Uganda. He calls that the should get and magnifying glass, and see if the foreigner of the King of Uganda. He calls the said. "from Broad st. to Dalston Juntion years to do not of the company. "Toften travel," the said. "from Broad st. to Dalston Juntion years to do not prime mimisters who was a sportsman. Lord Salisbury has, unfortunately for his health, no outdoor anusement, and is not fond of walking.

Even between Arlington st. and the foreign of the King of Uganda. He said. "from Broad st. to Dalston Juntion years to be done. But the wily traveller was not to be cajoled out of secret by a few soft words. At last he agreed to tell for a substantial consideration. This was given a bright leading the foreign of the King of Uganda. He calls the said. "from Broad st. to Dalston Juntion years to do not of the company. "Toften travel." the said. "from Broad st. to Dalston Juntion years to do not of the company. "Toften travel." the said. "from Broad st. to do not of the said was to do not near the said in the s

Triumphs.

down town restaurant for merchants, financiers, lawyers, etc., was kept by the father-

or the Astor House for that early day. The proprietor of the restaurant had an un-

usually fine daughter, agreeable to the eye.

aud her mind and character were as engag ing as her face and figure. She was sent t

the best school of that period in New York,

To Her Father's Restaurant

in the daytime to get lunch or dinner. A

good deal of fraternity existed in the downwn circles at that time.
"Recognized as a brilliant woman, beau

Bright Picture of the Late August Belmont.

His Political Affinities and Love of the United States.

especially after the coming of Garfield to the presidency, when he appeared to be a

especially after the coming of Garfield to the presidency, when he appeared to be a candidate for the cabinet, but whose candidate osher than his own I never could learn. \*He boarded the train of President Garfield, I think, as it was coming eastward to solicit a cabinet place.

During the last State campaign in Pennsylvania he took a high hand against Delameter, whom he accused of using money in a bank, the Delameters being bankers at Meadville, Penn., in order to accomplish political promotion. Delameter failed of an election, but the echoes of his fall were hardly over when the Barkers burst wide open, for failure seems to take no moral note of men of distinction, and it overcomes the evil and the good.

One of the gentlest of financiers to be met with is Jay Cook. He is now about 72 years old. I think, perfectly regulated in his habits, hopeful in everything, and I sat down with him

Two or Three Hours Not Long Ago Courtship, Marriage and Financial Two or Three Hours Not Long Ago and had a talk with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, where he recited hosts of reminiscences, and it occurred to WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The death of August Belmont reminds me of a pretty incident connected with his youth. It may have been 15 years or more ago when I was sitting with Smith Elv, one of the mayors from generation to generation when he

cident connected with his youth. It may have been 15 years or more ago when I was sitting with Smith Ely, one of the mayors of New York, and a prominent leather merchant in the swamp, in front of the Clarendon Hotel. I was getting information on city and national politics from Mr. Ely, and was therefore annoyed when a stranger came up, a middle-aged man, fairly goodlooking, somewhat engaging, but never smiling. He stayed around for some time, as if he had no other person to talk with. He was well dressed, looked like a man of foreign travel, had a squarish head, and I think hair disposed to curl. He was so restless that he hardly sat down, and made most of his conversation standing, inquiring about this or that person. At last he went away, and Mr. Ely said:

"You could make a very good article on that man. He married the lady who was commented upon by August Belmont soon after his arrival in this country, and Belmont was thereby brought into a duel with one of the several suitors of that fine woman. The limp Belmont has for life is the heavy penalty for making a light remark upon a female,"

Somewhere about 1840 the principal down town restaurant for merchants, financiers, lawyers, etc., was kept by the father in law of that man who just passed from the connected with the large transplantation of 1,000,000 such beings will amount to \$500,000,000, and that is one of the lessons of the late congressional State elections. The goole sent to the new traction to generation to gould kindle the whole generation to belief in his projects and intentions. He carried the loans of the federal government, rauch to the jealousy of other bankers, who somewhat rejoiced at his ultimate prostration to the jealousy of other bankers, who somewhat rejoiced at his ultimate prostration to the jealousy of other bankers, who somewhat rejoiced at his ultimate prostration to the jealousy of the lawsy of transplantary cost of transplant and sufficiently di

A Large Expense,

in-law of that man who just passed from did not profit by the years of good crops, behere. It was such a place as Delmonico's came speculative and wasteful, and after a few years of bad prices they were thrown into disorder and accomplished a political

BY BALLOON TO THE POLE Remarkable Proposition of Two French men Who Have Read Jules Verne.

will be made of two thicknesses of Chinese

Lorllard, who refused to break the club laws and have an affray or epithets at that spot. It is a curious instance of the change of civilization to see how Chamberlain expressed his astonishment that gentlemen who own horses would fall out in that way in a public place.

Mr. Belmont struck out for one of the finest women in the land, the daughter of Matthew Perry, and the niece of Oliver Hazzard Perry. Only two years ago I visited the old house where the Perrys were born among the sandhills and rocks near Point Judith.

There these Rhode Island sailors lived that curious life of half privateeer, half merchant, captain, etc., which gave their boys an incentive for the sea and made it easy for our infant navy to find bright commanders.

Thave understood that the business of Simon Belmont, said to have the name of the father of August Belmont, was that of a cattle and horse trader at Alzey, which is, I think, in Darmstadt, possibly in Baden.

Mr. Belmont was always censitive about his race origin. Being connected with the Rothschilds, agood many drew the hasty inference that he was not of Christian antecedents.

The country was always claimed by himself and family, as I have understood, and the late William Dorsheimer made that point very strenuously with me when he was Mr. Belmont's friend. Belmont always did a safe business, keeping well within the range of money as a commodity, and avoiding speculations in railroad stocks or real estate, or anything which was not immediately and or anything which was not immediately and the great in the balloon may be kept at a regular distance from the earth, it will be furnished with a heavy rope and an anchor, to drag along the surface either of ice or water.

The intention is to equility the furnished with a heavy rope and an anchor, to drag along the surface either of ice or water.

The intention is to equility the furnished with a heavy rope and an anchor, to drag along the surface either of the very seed the provise of the furnished with a heavy rope and an anchor, to dr

the Same Man. Recently, so the story goes, a prominen cumstances that the shipbuilding industry was forgotten, and Arthur Delplane is now the topic of conversation. The story

hero or the victim. Widow McGuire is not fair, fat and 40,

through those districts without noticing them at all. He savs they are mostly poor peasant girls. They have handsome eyes, but have no expression in any feature. Up to the age of 14 some have rather attractive features, but later their faces become very coarse in appearance.

There is a particular region known as Loogdidi, where the Sultan of Turkey has been in the habit of buying girls for his harem. Watson declares, however, that these women are beautiful only to the native eye, and Europeans find nothing to admire in them. At the age of 13 or 14 these girls marry, and by the time they are 20 years old they appear to be middle-aged women.

A Deer on the Track.

[Port Jervis Gazette.]

While extra train No. 671 was coming East Sunday afternoon a few miles east of Mast Hope, on the Delaware division, Engineer Edward Taylor espied a large deer descending the almost perpendicular bluff on the north side of the track. The deer Arthur Delplane also lives in Gig Harbor, connected with the mill. He is about 30 years old. Arthur met Minnie, and the result was that Arthur was a constant visitor at the McGuire homestead.

But Mrs. McGuire homestead.

But Mrs. McGuire also met Arthur, and she looked upon him, and he was fair. She wanted him for herself, it is said, and immediately became a rival of her daughter for his affections. The young man must have given Mrs. McGuire some encouragement, for her affection evidently grew to something stronger, and at last she found that without him life no longer contained any pleasures for her.

The daughter Minnie was the favorite, however, and the mother was beside herself with anger when she found the two together on Friday evening acting as if they were accepted lovers. Widow McGuire did not leave them to their joy and happiness. She rushed into the room and with a wall, cried:

house. What happened thereafter Gig Harbor would like to know. Arthur is still a visitor at the house, but whether he is a hero and has a mother-in-law or is a hero and a victim only the future alone will tell.

of the Barings and the death of Belmont,

open a long chapter of reminiscence. Old

[Spare Moments.]

Landlady—That new boarder needn't try to make me think he is a bachelor. He's either married or is a widower.

Millings—How can you tell?

Landlady—He always turns his back to me when he opens his pocketbook to nay his board.

revolution.

The great Mississippi bubble of John Law which destroyed France and incidentally aided to bring on the French revolution, arose from nothing in the world but an attempt to transplant hundreds of thousands of people from the old world to the new to settle them in Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas and in Illinois, and to make them dig something or other out of the ground which would pay France back for her extravagant confidence in a monetary return of this colonization.

Mr. Allison computes somewhere in his history of Europe that \$800,000,000 were lost by Englishmen in attempting to resuscitate the Spanish mines of Columbia and Peru. The investment of Raleigh and his compatriots in Virginia was a thorough financial failure and aided in bringing Raleigh to bankruptcy and the scaffold.

The Penns and Calveris and other adventurers, who established the later colonies in North America, reaped very little advantage, comparatively speaking, for their great expenditures, and finally the American revolution took out of the hands of the families of these projectors every acre of their land, and, while one of the States, like tiful and discreet, and of a noble mind, it

became a matter of course for this girl to attend all the balls of that time where the best society went. A number of fine young men around New York, such as the man who has just left us, paid their addresses to this girl. One evening, at a ball, Mr. Belmont, who was a conident young man, with foreign notions in his head, was minded to say supathing concerning this

[St. James' Gazette.]
Two members of the Paris College of Aerial Navigation-M. Besancon, aeronaut, and M. Hermite, astronomer-propose seriously to reach the north pole by means of a balloon, and have explained to their col-leagues the means by which they hope to ucceed in their object.

The balloon in which they are to travel

CUPID'S WORK AT GIG HARBOR

A Mother and Daughter in Love with lady of Tacoma, says the News, attempted to commit suicide under such romantic cirattempted suicide revolves around a lady called McGuire, her daughter Minnie and Arthur Delplane, and Arthur is either the

Widow McGuire then ran out of the house and to the wharf, declaring that she would drown herself. Arthur was in a dilemma whether to soothe the scarred face or save a life. He hesitated but a moment and rushed after the widow and reached her just as she was throwing herself into the sound. She struggled, but he was the stronger, and he carried her back to the house.

A Married Man's Precaution.

THE CARPENTER'S MATE.

By CONNELL—TAYLOR.

It and was taken flat aback at the contents. He was a certificate signed by a leading clergyman of Melbourne, stating that Hiram Holdsworth and Evelyn Burlingame had that day been united in marriage.

Of course I gave them my blessing: I couldn't help it. I believe I kissed the bride several times, and would have continued had not my wife objected.

The next thing was to inform Mr. Burlingame of the condition of affairs, and as gently as possible I broke the news that his discharged clerk had rather played it on the old man. I received his answer at San the capacity of chief mate, and was more than pleased when the firm called me into their private office and offered me the command of the Norseman; but the agents of Burlingame & Co. were instructed to pay me a full year's salary.

Burlingame died of apoplexy, and as Evelyn was the only heir she inherited all of his vast wealth. Today the firm of Hiram Holdsworth & Co. own more tonnage than any other in the United Kingdom."

I had just been married, and it is needless to say that I accepted the firm's offer, at the same time arranging to have my wife

same time arranging to have my wife accompany me on the voyage.

"I have a favor to ask of you, Capt. Thornton," said Mr. Burlingame, the senior partner, when we were alone, "and I rely upon your honor to keep the matter confidential."

I bowed, and Mr. Burlingame went on:

"My daughter Evelyn has become in-fatuated with one of my clerks, and he has had the assurance to ask her hand in marriage. He has been dismissed from our employ, and I have seen nothing of him since. My daughter has taken the matter to heart, and I have decided to send her out with you on a voyage, in the hope that the your wife and yourself may bring back the roses to her cheek. Anything you can do to assist in having her forget this wretched infatuation will be appreciated."

I had little faith in my ability to cause Miss Evelyn to forget her lover; besides, as I had just entered the married state myself, I could hardly be expected to sympathize with a plan for the separation of two loving hearts. But I promised to care for the ship-owner's daughter as far as was in my power,

and the interview terminated.

The following morning my wife and I went aboard the Norseman, which was lying at anchor in the Mersey. At 9 o'clock Mr. Burlingame and his daughter came aboard. The latter was a handsome young lady of 22 years; but her sweet face was pale and sad, and although she said nothing,

pale and sad, and although she said nothing, it was evident that the thought of leaving home affected her deeply.

Farewells were over, the anchor was aweigh, and Mr. Burlingame, after a parting grasp of the hand, and a whispered admonition to "takegood care of Evelyn," stepped aboard the tender and returned to shore. We were towed down the Mersey, crossed the bar, and dismissing our tug and pilot, bore away toward the Cape of Good Hope.

After we were well under way all hands were called aft to choose watches. As the crew filed by one of their number, a fine looking young fellow, attracted my attention.

"Who is that young man?" I asked, pointing him out to Mr. Everson, my chiaf, was a way and her head on his shoulder.

ing him out to Mr. Everson, my chief mate. "Kenneth Gardner; he shipped as carpenter's mate," was the reply.

Just as the crew ranged themselves in a line, a little abaft the mainmast, the ladies came on deck and walked forward to where came at and walked forward to where limes to what will be came of the crew range. The crew range is a durned word about her, gosh durn her!" he cried; and now we never look into that window any more. Our romance has been shattered and dispelled.

ame on deck and walked forward to where I was standing.

As I turned to greet them I was startled by a scream from Miss Burlingame, and the next moment I was holding her limp form in my arms. She was at once taken below, and soon recovered consciousness, but could give no explanation of her fainting fit.

We were scarcely two weeks out before I noticed a great change in Miss Burlingame. The roses had returned to her cheeks, and she seemed well pleased with her situation aboard the Norseman.

She went all over the ship, sometimes

aboard the Norseman.

She went all over the ship, sometimes accompanied by my wife, and sometimes alone. Several times I noticed her in conversation with the carpenter's mate, and, my curiosity being aroused, I walked forward one day and got into conversation with him.

with him.

I found Gardner an intelligent fellow, possessing a surprising familiarity with the rules of navigation and all matters pertain.

I thought it is rules of navigation and all matters pertainng to the merchant marine. I thought it a
little singular that a man of his intelligence
and apparent ability had no better position
than that of carpenter's mate on an English merchantman, and told him so.

His reply was that his limited resources
had prevented his gratifying in any other
way his passion for travelling and seeing
the world. The explanation was not satisfactory, but a look into the handsome, manly face convinced me that whatever his
reasons were for being on the Norseman in

In the matter.

In due time we doubled the Cape of Good lope, ran the eastings down, and, crossing the Bay of Bengal, sighted one morning the low sandhills and later the flat, sandy coast to the mouth of the Hoogley. We took board a native pilot, and were soon lying tranchor at Garden Reach, about seven the self-weight and t me. During the voyage the young lady had re med her health and spirits, and had be

came der health and spires, and had become well acquainted with the carpenter's
mate. While he took no liberties, I began
to feel anxious about the matter, and regretted that the handsome youth was a
member of my crew. I pitied the poor clerk
left in old England, and meditated on the

member of my crew. I pitted the poor clerk left in old England, and meditated on the fickleness of woman.

At Calcutta we loaded a cargo of jute for Melbourne, and put to sea. On the morning of the sixth day out the barometer began to fall rabidly, and as the typhoon season was at hand I felt a little anxious, although there was no indication of danger in the clear sky and the light breeze which fanned the surface of the Indian ocean.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the sky to windward showed signs of a gathering storm. Professional pride told me to crowd on all sail so long as the wind continued fair, but experience whispered that the lives of the ship's crew, my wife and Miss Burlingame depended, to a great extent, upon my seannanship and good judgment. I considered the matter a few minutes, and then, summoning the chief mate, said:

"Mr. Everson, call all hands, take in the light sail, send down the studdingsail yards and booms, skysail, royal and topgallant vards fore and aft, and close reef the topand booms, skysail, royal and topgallant yards fore and aft, and close reef the top

yards fore and aft, and close reef the topsails and courses."

The mate, whose hair and beard were whitened by the ocean blasts of 40 years, regarded me in surprise for a moment, then touched his cap and returned to the waist. I could see that the old salt doubted the advisability of the course I was pursuing.

The orders for shortening sail were rapidly executed, and in less than 20 minutes the Norseman was all snug fore and aft. In the meantime the horizon had become overcast with a heavy bank of copper-colored clouds; in the 30 years I have followed the sea I have never seen the elements arrayed in a more terrific line of battle than they were at 3.30 of the afternoon of Sept. 15, 1869.

The hatches were carefully battened down and the watch sent below to secure what rest they might, while I paced the quarter-deck, restless and uneasy. The breeze gradually died out and a dead calm ensued.

The ladies came on deck and chaffed me

ensued.

The ladies came on deck and chaffed me
for shortening sail.

The barometer continued falling, and I
again ordered all hands called. A line of
foam was approaching on the starboard "Hard a port!"
"Hard a port, sir!" responded the helms

man.
I seized the trumpet and gave my orders.
"Haul up the courses."
The command was promptly executed,
and the men started aloft to furl. They

The command was promptly executed, and the men started aloft to furl. They were too late.

"Down for your lives! Down!"
The tidal wave struck us on our port quarter, breaking over the poop-deck, accompanied by a fearful gust of wind. Away went our courses, and the topsails were literally blown from the bolt ropes.

I looked for the ladies, who had been standing on the quarter-deck. Merciful heavens! they had been washed overhoard, and I saw their agonized faces half a ship's length to leeward.

With a yell to lower away the starboard boat I plunged into the sea. As I rose to the surface I heard a cool voice beside me.

"Cheer up, Cap, we'll save them sure."
I glanced over my shoulder, and saw the carpenter's mate.
It seemed as though Providence had intervened in our behalf, for after the first terrible gust the wind had subsided. We reached the ladies, and looked around for the boat. It was coming, the crew pulling like demons, while in the sheets sat Everson, urging them to greater exertion.

By the time we returned to the ship the cyclone had broken upon us in all its fury, and for three days we drifted at the mercy of the storm.

On the morning of the fourth day the wind

"No. he is in the parlor playing Tiddly Winks."

and for three days we drifted at the mercy of the storm.

On the morning of the fourth day the wind and sea went down; the damage to the Norseman was quickly repaired, and we stood away for Melbourne.

Upon our arrival Kenneth Gardner asked for his discharge, which I could not well refuse him. After the papers had been filled out I took occasion to thank the young man warmly in behalf of Mr. Burlingame, and intimated that it would be to his advantage to return to Liverpool as soon as possible, giving him at the same time a letter of introduction to my employer, which contained a detailed description of the gallant conduct of Gardner in saving Miss Evelyn's life.

s were ashore, stopping at this The ladies were ashore, stopping at this very hotel, and I was to join them later in the day. I appeared about 5 o'clock. Mrs. Thornton was suffering from a headache, and Miss Burlingame had gone for a drive. The young lady came in half an hour after, accompanied by Kenneth Gardner. After exchanging greetings, the latter placed in my hands a document. I opened

ROMANCE OF A WINDOW.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

The Mistake of an Enthusiastic and

Proud Young Father.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"It's a bouncer!" he exclaimed. "Where The domestic hunted up an old-fashioned

steelyard that had come down from a former

generation. It was the only weighing-machine in the house. The baby, wrapped

oud young father assumed charge of the

figure.
"It won't do. She weighs ever so much

He slided the weight along several notches

further.
"By George!" he said. "She weighs more than 10 pounds! Eleven—12—13—14! Is it

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

[New York Weekly.] Fortune is no holyday goddess; she don't

ugged places, and yu kant wear her favors

He that will foller good advice, iz a greater

man than he who gives it.

It iz human to err, but devilish to brag

knows how to spread it.

The minds ov the young are eazily trained; it iz hard work to git an old hop vine to

ravel a new pole. I don't hanker after bad luck, but I would

at leizure.

If yu want to learn a child to steal oats in the bundle, make him beg out ov yu evrything that yu giv him,

The Value of Confederate Stamps.

[New York Star.]
"Are old Confederate stamps of any

"That depends. There were 11 stamps in

all issued by the Confederacy. They were in denominations of from two to 20 cents,

and were issued from 1861 to 1863. They

their face value; but there is only one which commands anything like a high price. It is the 10-cent blue stamp of 1863. It sells readily, if unused, at \$3, and if used, at \$2.50."

The Book Did Not Sav.

habitants has Alaska? Pupil-About 35,000.

"About one-seventh."

"He is," was the reply.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Teacher (in geography class)—How many

'What proportion of these are white?"

(After some hesitation.) "Don't know. They never wash."

The Professor at Home.

"I wish to consult him in regard to a new

An Appeal for the Cannibals.

Timely Warning.

[Lowell Citizen.]
Quizz—Have you done anything about

your Christmas presents yet.
Fizz-Oh, yes. I've told all my friends
what I would like to have given me.

[Life.] He (who has just been accepted)—Do you

"Of what color are the remainder?"

a Widow as Well.

[Mary Mapes Dodge, in December St. Nicholas.] Far over the sea is a famous little country these enerally known as Holland, but that name, ness. Leave an "n" Out of the Last Word even if it mean Hollow land, or How land? and You Will See it is a Romance of Funny Land of Pluck.

ewing near a window not more than 30 looking and happy.

"Often see her husband up there with his arm around her," said bald-head. "Cosiest couple I know of. Always look in on them.

"Cosiest couple I know of. Always look in on them."

"The locking and happy.

"Often see her husband up there with his arm around her," said bald-head. "Cosiest couple I know of. Always look in on them.

ducks; but no, strangest and most mysterious of all, every living thing in Holiand appears to be thoroughly placid and content. The Dutch mind, so to speak, is at once anti-dry and waterproof. Little children run about in fields where once their grandfathers sailed over the billows; and youths and maidens row their pleasure boats where their ancestors played "tag" among the haystacks. When the tide sweeps uncer-moniously over Mynheer's garden, he lights his pipe, takes his fishing-rod, and sits down on his back porch to try his luck. If his pet pond breaks loose and stips away, he whistles, puts up a dam so that it cannot come back, and decides what crop shall be raised in its vacant place. None but the Dutch could live so tranquilly in Holland; though, for that matter, if it had not been tor the Dutch, we may be sure there would have been, by this time, no Holland at all. And yet this very Holland, besides holding its own place, has managed to gain a feathold in alwest every weeter of the pears to be thoroughly placid and content She had her head on his shoulder.

"Married again, by thunder!" almost should my friend.

"But I thought you said she would never."

have been, by this time, no Holland at all.
And yet this very Holland, besides holding its own place, has managed to gain a foothold in almost every quarter of the globe. An account of its colonies is a history in itself. In the East Indies alone it commands 24,000,000 of persons.

All things are reserved in Holland. The main entrance to the finest public building in the country, the palace, or late Town Hall, of Amsterdam, is its back door. Bashful maidens hire beaux to escort them to the kermis or fair, on festival days. Timid citizens are scared in the dead of the night by their own watchmen, who at every quarter of the hour make such a noise with their wooden clappers, one would suppose the town to be on fire. You will see sleds used in summer there. They go bumping over the bare cobble-stones, while the driver holds a dripping oil rag in advance of the runners to lessen the friction. You will see streets of water, and the country roads paved as nicely as Broadway. You will see vessels hitched, like horses, to their owners' door posts, and whole rows of square-peaked houses leaning over the street, as if they were getting ready to tumble. Instead of solemn striking clocks, you will hear church chimes playing snatches of operatic airs every quarter of an hour, by way of marking the time.

You will see looking-glasses hanging outside of the dwellings, and pincushons dis-The story is on a young Chicago father.
The baby was his first, and he wanted to n the fleecy folds of some light fabric, was suspended from the proper hook, and the

He set the baby and steelyard down the He set the baby and steelyard down trested himself a moment.

"Biggest baby I ever saw!" he panted, resuming the weighing process, "Fifteen and a half—sixteen! This thing won't weigh her. See! Sixteen is the last notch, and she jerks it un like a feather. Go and get a big pair of scales at some neighbor's. I'll bet a hundred dollars she weighs over twenty pounds. Millie!" he shouted, rushing into the next room, "she's the biggest ince into the next room, "she's the biggest." He set the baby and steelyard down and "What did you weigh her on?" inquired the young mother.
"On the old steelyard in the kitchen."
"The figures on that are only ounces," she replied, quietly. "Bring me the baby, John."

were getting ready to tumble. Instead of solemn striking clocks, you will hear church chimes playing snatches of operatic airs every quarter of an hour, by way of marking the time.

You will see looking-glasses hanging outside of the dwellings, and pincushions displayed on the street doors. The first are called spionnen for spionnetien), and are so arranged outside of the windows that persons sitting inside can, without being seen, enjoy a reflection of all that is going on in the street. They can learn, too, what visitor may be coming, and watch him rubbing his soles to a polish before entering. The pincushion means that a new baby has appeared in the household. If white or blue, the newcomer is a girl; if red, it is a little Dutchman. Some of these signals are very showy affairs; some are not cushions at all, but merely shingles trimmed with ribbon or lace; and, among the poorest class, it is not uncommon to see merely a white or red string tied to the doorlatch—fit token of the meagre life the poor little stranger is destined to lead.

Sometimes, instead of either pincushion or shingle, you will see a large placard hung outside of the front door. Then you may know that somebody in the house is ill, and his or her present condition is inscribed on the placard for the benefit of inquiring friends; and sometimes, when such a placard has been taken down, you may meet a grim-looking man on the street dressed in black tights, a short cloak and a high hat from which a long black streamer is flying. This is the Aanspreker, going from house to house to tell certain persons that their friend is dead. He attends to funerals, and bears invitations to all friends whose presence may be desired. A strange, weird-looking figure he is; and he wears a peculiar, professional cast of countenance that is anything but comforting.

You scarcely can stand anywhere in Holland without seeing from one to twenty windmills. Many of them are built in the form of a two-story tower, the second story being smaller than the first, with a bal simper amung arkadian scenes, she dwels in Blessed iz he who haz a big pile, and I don't hanker after bad luck, but I would rather run the risk ov it than trust too mutch in the professions ov men.

Just in proportion that a man iz thankful to heaven, and his nabor, just in that proportion he iz hanpy.

It iz a dredful fine thing to whip a young one just enuff, and not enny more. I take it that the spot iz lokated jist where their pride ends, and their mad begins.

Blessed iz them who hav no eye for a key, nor ear for a knothole.

A man should learn to be a good servant to himself before he iz fit to boss others.

The more exalted our stashun, the more conspikuous our virtews; just as a ritch setting adds to the brilliancy ov a jewel.

Blessed are the single, for they kan double at leizure.

it could be Holland without its dykes and its Dutchmen.

A certain zealous dame is said to have once attempted to sweep the ocean away with a broom. The Dutch have been wiser than this. They are slow and deliberate people. Desperation may use brooms, but deliberation prefers clay and solid masonry. So, slowly and deliberately, the dykes, those great hill-like walls of cement and stone, have risen to breast the buffeting waves. And the funny part of it is, they are so skilfully slanted and paved on the outside with flat stones that the efforts of the thumping waves to beat them down only make them all the firmer!

These Holland dykes are among the wonders of the world. I cannot say for how many miles they stretch along the coast and throughout the interior; but you may be sure that wherever a dyke is necessary to keep back the encroaching waters, there it is. Otherwise nothing would be there

[Cape Cod Item.]
"Is the professor at home?" asked the octor addressing the wife of the sage and

be sure that wherever a dyke is necessary to keep back the encroaching waters, there it is. Otherwise nothing would be there—at least, nothing in the form of land; nothing but a fearful illustration of the principal law of hydrostatics: Water always seeks its level.

Sometimes the dykes, however carefully built, will "spring a leak," and if not attended to at once, terrible results are sure to follow. In threatened places guards are stationed at intervals, and a steady watch is kept up night and day. At the first signal of danger, every Dutchman within hearing of the startling bell is ready to rush to the rescue. When the weak spot is discovered, what do you think is used to meet the emergency? What, but straw—everywhere else considered the most helpless of all things in water! Yet straw, in the hands of the Dutch, has a will of its own. Woven into huge mats and securely pressed against the embankment, it defies even a rushing tide, eager to sweep over the country.

These dykes form almost the only perscovery in spectrum analysis. Is he in "Mr. Smithers," said the minister. "won't you give me a little help? We want to send ome missionaries out to the heathen."
"What's the matter? Are the heathen

Tusing tage, eager to sweep over the country.

These dykes form almost the only perfectly dry land to be seen from the ocean side. They are high and wide, with fine carriage-roads on top, sometimes lined with buildings and trees. Lying on one side of them, and nearly on a level with the edge, is the sea, lake, canal, or river, as the case may be; on the other, the flat fields stretching damply along at their base, so that cottage roofs sometimes are lower than the (Life.]

He (who has just been accepted)—Do you believe in long engagements?

Chicago widow—No. I prefer short ones, and—(thoughtfully)—plenty of them.

down upon the bell towers; and men in skiffs and canal boats sometimes know when they are passing their friend Dirk's cottage only by seeing the smoke from its chimney; or perhaps by the cart wheel that he has perched upon the peak of its overhanging thatched roof, in the hope that some stork will build her nest there, and so bring good luck.

SKIRT DANCING ART.

Louise Allen Tells How She

WHAT ONE GIRL DID.

Everything in Holland is Reversed Emily Geiger, a Dashing Belle of the You Can't Kick as High as Your Head Revolution, Keeps a Secret in a Novel

[T. C. Harbaugh in New York Herald.] ern willows." It is true that he met with many reverses during his famous campaigns in the Carolinas, and more than once was compelled to flee from a victorious foe, but these defeats do not detract from his great-

During one of his retreats, when he had loes not describe it half so well as this—The Lord Rawdon at his heels, as it were, Gen. Greene was desirous of sending a message The first morning I came down on the 3d av. elevated with the bald-headed man he alled my attention to a woman who sat that ever raised its head from the waves (and between curealwar, the arms of the care was desirous of sending a message to Gen. Sumter, the "Gamecock of the Revolution," who was then on the Wateree with bis detachment. Greene was anxious to form a junction with Sumter, believing (and, between ourselves, it does not quite do that, combined, the American forces might that), the most topsy-tury landscape, the fall upon Rawdon with success, as he had

or or three days later we saw her in mourning, and it was no use to tell each other that her husband had passed away.

Too bad! Too bad!" sighed my friend. "Cost of the rest of her days."

Alond Too bad! "Sighed my friend." "Said Sie's got into second mourning for three months, we saw her at the serior plants a stered many a later day. It is probably it is probabl

trived answers and conducted her into their camp.

Confronted by he new danger, Emily Geiger's daring did not desert her. Sie recalled Gen. Geene's instructions, and when she had been placed in a room, there to remain until she could be searched by one of her own sex, she made up her mind what she would do. A tory had been despatched for the woman who was to search the suspected girl, and before he had returned with her Emily ate up Greene's written instructions to Sumter, piece by piece. It was her only hope to escape punishment, if not death, and at the same time keep Greene's designs from becoming known to the enemy.

When the tory woman arrived Emily was carefully searched, but nothing damaging was found on her person, and as she refused to disclose the secret she was suspected of having in her possession the tories were compelled to set her at liberty. Even then she was released under protests, and when she rode off was secretly followed, but, taking a roundabout route, she deceived her foes, and soon afterward galloped into Sumter's camp, much to the surprise and delight of that officer.

One of the historians of the revolution has truly said that "the salvation of the army was due more than once to the watchfulness and tact of woman," and we have thought to rescue from the annals of that trying period the name of one of its young heroines—Emily Geiger.

Che of the historians of the revolution has truly said that "the salvation of the army was due more than once to the watching was due more than once to the watching the result to rescue from the annals of that things and tact of woman," and we have thought to rescue from the annals of that they in the salvation of the same and tact of woman," and we have thought to rescue from the annals of that they in the salvation of the watching the results and then through the neck hole, and the salvation which I have found useless in the Mediterranean. The come the ample coat, which we get which resounds as if one had his head in a dagger, shoes with loaded soles, and lead at your breast and back. Now you are so to accustom yourself—pahl pahl pahl—accompanied by a hissing of the air. Life the whifts of air come to you, scented with machine oil and caout-chouc. The bearing the water where all the weight is no longer feliferent feeling begins. At the command, "Pumpi" some one rapidly servews down the glass in front of your casque, and you hear a noise to which you make to accustom yourself—pahl pahl pahl—accompanied by a hissing of the air. Life the whifts of air come to you, scented with machine oil and caout-chouc. The bearing and the proposed in the water to a get under it.

Defective Postal Facilities.

[Texas Sittings.]

Friend—Hyou are so bad off, why don't you apply to your rich britter in Boston for assistance?

Poor man—I did write to him to assist me, and what do you suppose I got?

An and what do you as uppose I got?

The first Descent in a Diving Suit Leaves and the condition of the salvation of the salvation of the salvation of the salvation with the stiff hard toes promised by a first plant to result a shoe with the salvation of the salvation of the salvation with the stiff and straight, with the elect were done upon not toe and every four it is the sole where the water of the salvation with the stiff and straight, with the el

Poor man—I did write to him to assist me,

and what do you suppose I got? "I have no idea." "He wrote to me that my letter asking for assistance had not reached him."

[Springfield Graphic.]

Edith-To think that it should come to his! My husband turns out to be a scamp, and I have to sew for a living! •
Eva—Well, you married in haste; now you can repent at leisure.
Edith-Indeed, I can't even do that; I have to work all the time.

[Harper's Bazaar.] Jenny-So you are going to be married, my dear. You must get one of those new marriage certificates that they sell

Gladys-How are they? Jenny-Why, they have a divorce coupon.

Why She Didn't Come. [New York Sun.]
Mrs. Bingo-Clara has been out shopping all day. Oh, here is the delivery wagon with some of the things she has ordered. Bingo-But where is Clara?

Mrs. Bingo-She is probably waiting for the change. Absolutely Changeless. [Pittsburg Bulletin.] really find you changeless?

Skeptical maiden-Dear Tom, shall I Impecunious lover-Most assuredly, dearest, since I have found myself without change all my life. Almost A Hint. [Texas Siftings.]
Dudely—What lovely little fingers you

have got, Miss Fanny. They are hardly arger than a baby's fingers.
Fanny—Yes, ma always said that it would hardly cost anything at all to get an engagement ring to fit my finger. A Rhymester Answered.

[Pittsburg Bulletin.] Callow poet—Fairest of your sex. I would ain write a sonnet to your beauty! What others me is to find a rhyme to "Cupid." Fair one—Why "stupid" rhymes with 'Cupid," doesn't it—stupid?

Overheard in 1492. "That's it," said Columbus, as land first broke upon his vision. "That is America." "North or South?" asked his mate. "That I can't say until I've seen the map," returned the explorer.

Worse than the Dog. [Springfield Graphic.] "How's your flirtation with that New Jersey maiden doing?"
"That's all off. Her father unloosed the mosquito on me one night, and I barely got away with my life."

No Danger. Maude-I'm so afraid our engagement will find its way into the papers.

Gawge-Never mind, darling; if it does, our names will be so misspelled that no one will be any the wiser.

There is an old saying that Gen. Greene
"exchanged his Northern laurels for South-

skirt dancing as inartistic and unskilful, requiring little practice and less genius, and ronounce it an optical hoax and delusion. Speaking on this subject the other evening in her dressing-room, the pretty dark-eyed dancer of the Garden Theatre, Miss Louise Allen, who has taken Miss Kenward's role admitted that skirt dancing was really a very simple and rudimentary form of terpichorean art." "It's nothing in the world but a lot of

high kicking, can-can naughtiness, and not dancing at all, but it goes," she said, with a mischievous smile. "Why, any one can kick and rush in a few steps to the music and kick again inside of a lot of lace. "No one notices the steps, they are so afraid they'll miss the rest of it, don't you know. I didn't know I had to take this part until ope Friday night, and at the Saturday

matinee I went on and did the dance with out much time to practice, for a little French dressmaker and I had to make the dress I danced in, all in that morning. "You see I really learned to dance when I was a little girl, of an old-fashioned French ballet master, who was as exacting and hard with us as an English officer with his men, and I don't think there's any use trying to learn after you are older. For nine long months I practised what he calls the bends -the bend of the knee, the bend of the hip, the bend of the body, and of the ankle in

pointing the toe-Sundays and all, remem ber, just the same, and never a day off or a vacation.
"That was work of the hardest kind.
Felt sometimes as if I had been pounded all over and every joint was out of fix. But there was no resting in the practice. It was

ments and studying it out before the glass, that is, if you are supple and can bend and whirl.

"And now," she said to her maid, "if the lady will permit, we will dress and show her the little trick in the dressing, which is nothing at all when you know it; just like the dance. First of all, there's the last of that until the play is over," and a black satin corset went up on the nail for a rest.

"No corsets and no tights in a skirt dance. You haven't any use for either. Less misery and more comfort. You can't bend like this in a corset," and the curly head went over backward down close to the floor, and then suddenly righted itself. "You can't manage corset bones somehow as well as you can your own; they will break. And as for the tights, I don't need them any more than a Sunday school teacher does. Tell you why. Just because I wear this, or these, or whatever you like to call it."

"This," or "these" was a fluttering lot of fine lace ruffles lying in a little snowy heap in the drawer, and looking as innocent of purpose or design as a baby's christening robe. But "this" or "these" shaken out of its folds might have been called one garment, since it had but one belt, or three garments, since it had three divisions; when resolved into its elements and taken altogether it performed the office of half a dozen garments.

Despite its seeming frailty there was as

ozen garments.

Despite its seeming frailty there was as

dozen garments.

Despite its seeming frailty there was as much modest purpose and proper intensity of design in the dainty garment as in the dress of a nun or the uniform of a Salvation Army captain. First from the belt fell a little frill of fine lawn, not very full, and ruffied inside and out with full, soft ruffles of lace to the very belt. Beneath this frill fell another frill gotten up on the Jenness-Miller plan, that, according to its designer, promises to redeem the world and insure the emancipation of woman.

"This bifurcated frill was flounced with lace, too, inside and out, in both departments, and carefully hung in such a way that its soft, clinging folds hugged the form of its wearer so closely as to follow every motion. It isn't necessary to explain that the pretty dancer didn't put it bn over her head, but when the opera stockings had been smoothed and stretched in place and fastened taut and trim to the black satin girdle about her waist with sundry kicks and bends of the shapely legs, to just make sure that no treacherous buckle or strap could fail in the hour of need, one pointed slipper and then the other came twinkling through the lace frills, and when the skirt was fastened in place the feathery edge of the lowest frill fell just above the yellow garter, which always is worn, "just for luck," at the left knee.

"Sometines in the dance in the black and yellow gown, some quick-sighted observer may catch a glimpse of the bit of yellow ribbon, with its rosette and buckle, and think it is a mistake, but it is donned with malice and mischief aforethought. So far as practical purposes are concerned, Miss Allen doesn't need the lucky garter any more than a baby needs a latch key, but she wouldn't go down without it any more than she would plunge in the East river without a life preserver.

"Perhaps she knows that it adds just a grain of chic and bewilderment to her cos."

she would plunge in the East river without a life preserver.

"Perhaps she knows that it adds just a grain of chic and bewilderment to her costume. 'Any way,' she says, 'people don't get a very definite idea of it or have long to study the pattern on the buckle, and besides, wasn't it about a garter that somebody said a long time ago: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

"And now for a Carmencita kick, just to show you how much more dressed and disguised my figure is than that of the fine ladies in their tight skirts on the avenue that just reveal every curve and line in a much more suggestive style than my little gauze petticoat."

tending to the ankle, and quach bordered with fulls of copies after another of the same style, equally thin and full, and edged with fulls of copies after another of the same style, equally thin and full, and edged with fulls of copies after another of the same style, equally thin and full, and edged with fulls of the first one, you have the first one, you have the first one, you will have refuse the first one, you have the first one, and as evies of last kicks before the long mirror, as the way to make the blissome List of the first one, and the dancer, breathless and pheated, with her throat parched and dry and the first one, and the dancer, breathless and pheated, with her throat parched and dry and the first one, and the dancer, breathless and pheated, with her throat parched and dry and the first one, and the dancer, breathless and pheated, with her throat parched and dry and the first one of the first one, and the dancer, breathless and pheated, with her throat parched and dry and the first one, and the dancer, breathless and the style of the strength of the measure of the first one of the first

When you have really become a man and have long ago "put away childish things," popular places of which we know, all begin it gives you a queer, undefinable sort of with H. Woman has the control and practice of with H. a feeling to open the family album of some good old auntie, or perhaps of one's grand-She has more influence in each mother, and to have pointed out to you a photograph of yourself when you were still Man has. in long clothes or in your first short dresses. Somehow men never take much pride in sanctify the home. Her mellow soprano

In long clothes or in your first short dresses. Somehow men never take much pride in such mementos of the long ago past. They don't care to be reminded of the fact that they looked "just exactly like that" when at the picture was taken, and it is no pleasure to be told that they were "real cunning little things" at that time.

When a man gets to be a big fellow of six feet two, and is in the full strength and dignity of his manhood it rather bores him to have to sit and hear accounts of the things he said and did when he was "a sweet little thing" of 1 or 2 years. He doesn't care much about the mouse-colored bit of hair cut from his head at that time, and sometimes he actually blushes at sight of the first "dear little shirty" or the first shapeless little pair of socks he ever wore. He wonders if he ever did look like the puffy-faced, open-mouthed photograph of himself. He wouldn't believe that it was his photograph, but there on the back of the card is written in ink that has begun to fade: "William Henry Smith. His picture at the age of 8 months, 3 weeks and 4 days. Weight, 22 pounds and 6 ounces," and you are the William Henry referred to Your heart softens a little at sight of the writing, for the hand that wrote it writes no more. It was the hand that wrote it writes no more. It was the hand that stood of the first "dear little shirty" or the first hapeless little pair of socks he ever wore. He wonders if he ever did look like the puffy-faced, open-mouthed photograph of himself. He wouldn't believe that it was his photograph, but there on the back of the card is written in ink that has begun to fade: "William Henry Smith. His picture at the age of 8 months, 3 weeks and 4 days. Weight, 22 pounds and 6 ounces," and you are the William Henry referred to writing, for the hand that stood between you and all earthly harm of row on many years, the hand that stood between you and all earthly harm clasped your own in tenderness, or was laid lightly and soothingly on your fevered brow in the days of your boyhood—your mothers hand. You do not resent the fact that you were once a little, helpless, puling creature like that when you think of her. You do not yet look at the photograph with any marked pride or admiration; you are rather glad that you have no recollection of those infantile days, but it is pleasant to remember that when you were "a little weething" your very weakness and helpless. The member that when you were "a little weething" your very weakness and helpless infantile days, but it its pleasant to remember that days of your.

ELLEN TERRY'S STOCKING.

How She Happened to Wear It on Her Head Instead of the standard of

How She Happened to Wear It on Her

Head Instead of

[Illustrated American.]

Ellen Terry, whose "Few Words about Art" have been so favorably commented upon, is one of the readiest of women in an emergency, as well as one of the wittiest in night.

more so, as I heard a clergyman get off last summer.

The fallacy has been allowed to run riot in this country that she who makes two cases of indigestion grow where but one sprouted before is a bigger benefactor than the man who discovered that for preservation of the teeth there's nothing better than putting them in a glass of rain water at night. emergency, as well as one of the wittiest in elling of her difficulty afterward. All this was seen the last night of her engagement in America.

It was during an intermission of her part when she slipped into the back of a friend's box, chatting and waiting her cue. While talking she dropped on her knees, and calling every one's attention to a knot of crim-son resting on her blonde locks, began re-lating a funny experience of that very even-

She said her costume that night demanded a red snood in her hair, and to the consternation of herself and her maid it was discovered on reaching the theatre that the ribbon had been forgotten. They rushed about in a great state, looking for any bit of vivid color, but to no avail, and were in about in a great state, looking for any bit of vivid color, but to no avail, and were in despair when Miss Terry thought of a sub-sticute, Quick as a flash her scarlet silk stocking was drawn off, a black one substi-tuted, and when the curtain rose her toilet was complete.

She showed how heel and toe had been deftly treated, but observed that in an impassioned scene she was very nearly overcome with laughter thinking of the bit of fine hosiery figuring on her tragic head.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"In every house, Miss Powelson," said young Mr. Haybenslaw, with some hesitation, "there is a spare room. It is kept for the use of some honored guest. In every heart, too,"—and he laid his hand impulheart, too,"—and he iaid his hand impusively on his own—"there is a spare room—"
"And we find one, too, in so many heads!"
she murmured.
"Miss Powelson—Irene!" the young man exclaimed, choking down a large and expansive lump of rising sighs, "in my heart there is a spare room sacredly set apart for you—"

"Only one, Mr. Haybenslaw?" she asked, "Only one, Mr. Haybensian dreamily.

"Do not mock me, Irene Powelson! It shall be a whole suite if you like. More than that! You shall have the entire premises if you'll only say so, and if that isn't enough we'll tear down and build bigger.

"This spare room—this suite of rooms, Artitur," said the maiden, softly, "that you are speaking of—how—how are they furnished?"

"In first-class modern style, Irene." re-plied the young man, with a business-like ring in his voice. "Uncle Bullion died last week."

"Say no more, Arthur," whispered the lovely girl, as she pillowed her rich blonde head on the young man's heart and listened to the wild thump! thump! that resounded through its spare chambers, "I'll take them!"

What Sarah Said to Mary.

[New York Sun.] It was on a Madison av. car at 6 o'clock. Among those who had seats were eight men. Among those standing up were two shop girls. After waiting for a reasonable time for some one to offer them seats one of the girls said:

'Mary, it's too bad, isn't it?" "What, Sarah?" asked the other,
"That they are all bow-legged."
"Who?"
"These eight gentlemen. I have patronzed this line for five years, and I never saw bow-legged man give himself away by landing up in a car. It wouldn't be reasonable to expect it."

able to expect it."
"Of course not."
In just five seconds eight men were on their feet, bowing and smiling and asking Sarah and Mary if they wouldn't be so everlastingly kind and obliging as to take seats—take half the car, in fact, and they took it.

[Texas Siftings.]
The prevailing style of the dog for this eason will not be changed in any marked

favor among young women who have been crossed in love and have dyspepsia, but by ladies in their tight skirts on the avenue that just reveal every curve and line in a much more suggestive style than my little gauze petticoat."

"And holding a fan high above her head she touched it first with one tiny high heeled slipper and then the other, while all the obedient little ruffles fluttered softly down, one above the other, in the most discrete and demure style, so that not an inch of crimson stocking could be seen above the knee.

Then over the wonderful combination of gauze and frills went one white lawn skirt, with a thin yoke extending well down over the hips, from which fell two very full, very thin flounces, both the same length and ex-

Home, Heaven and Hell, the three mos popular places of which we know, all begin tically a good working majority in each

Her gentle voice and blessed lullaby

As the red man fades away in the West

putting them in a glass of rain water at night.

As the red man fades away in the West he is followed by an American savage who thinks he can cook and run a hotel, and the harm he does, the rapine that follows his cruel cuisine, makes even the toughest old spring chicken quail.

People will always want food, and the better classes want it cooked. The more select want it cooked so that old man Gastric will not shudder and turn away when it is presented to him. Let the American girl learn to cook a steak so that it will not be able to withstand the rigors of our climate or the attacks of the newspapers. Let her learn, in short, the plain and practical things about housekeeping, sewing and cooking, and less men will eat at their cluss and be less liable to reserve their cussing for the home nest.

But I presume it will be in the future as in the past. She will learn to cook a rolypoly or a pickled bete noire. Also how to play the "Battle of Prague" and draw a dry goods box with a heavy shadow on one side, and then marry a more elaborate ass than she dare hope to be herself. Then trouble begins. He don't know how to harness a horse, and is glad of it. She believes that tripe is caught with a hook and line, and inside of two years, unless the old folks intervene, there is nothing in that house but a case of whooping cough and another of Milwaukee beer.

Woman, in the aggregate, gets my hearty approval. A genuine woman, genuine mentally, morally and physically, gets my vote. I will support her as long as my credithoids out, and thank God for the privilege; but the artificial, self-appointed woman, who aspires to fill the public eye like a red-hot cinder, who yearns for the unpunchable, who lies awake nights to aspire for the unconchable, she, she, I repeat. walks my log.

BILL NYE.

P. S.—Mind you, I have not yet shown up our own sex. There was not room. Some

P. S.—Mind you, I have not yet shown up our own sex. There was not room. Some time I am going to do up the Brute Man, if I can get the use of the whole Sunday paper.

B. N.

The Rich Uncle. [New York Weekly.] He (desperately)—Tell me the truth. ot my poverty that stands between us? She (sadly)—Y-e-s.

He (with a ray of hope)-I admit that I am poor, and so, unfortunately, is my father; out I have an aged uncle who is very rich and a bachelor. He is an invalid and can-A Curious Slip.

[New York Weekly.] Railroad president-What does this mean sir? You have one of the suburban trains leaving a station at 8 o'clock. Superintendent-I-I thought that was

President—Right? Who ever heard of such a thing, sir? You must be crazy! The idea of any suburban train, anywhere, leaving a station exactly on the hour! Make it 7.59 or 8.01. Carrying Religion Into Business [New York Weekly.] Youth—I have called for the amateur

photograph camera I selected this morning. Photograph supply clerk (a member of the

Y. M. C. A.)—Here it is, sir, all ready for you. Take it, my friend, but remember every profane word you utter will be re-corded above. A Sympathizing Employe. [New York Weekly.] Mrs. De Fadd (who can not stand the odor of turpentine)—I would have sent for you to have done this cleaning last week, but we

have been having the outside of our house

painted and it made us all sick.

Mrs. McSadd (sympathizingly)—Sure Oi don't wonder. Thim colors is enough to make any one sick. Style in Vehicles. [New York Weekly.] Dealer—I am sure, madam, you could look the city through and not find a handsomer carriage than this.

Mrs. D'Avnoo-Oh, it's hand me enough, but it looks too comfortable to be stylish.

His Dream Verified. [Pittsburg Bulletin.] Jim—A man of your sense surely cannot believe that dreams foretell occurrences? Tim-I tell you I do. It was only last week that I dreamed of hearing that good old

song, "Still so Gently O'er Me Stealing," and before morning a burglar took my pocketbook from my vest which hung at the head of my bed!

BRIC-A-BRAC.

A Big Promise. [New York Sun.]
I love you, darling, more than tongue can tell—
A sentiment, my heart, that oft suffices—
But I will add that this I'll do as well;

For you I'll give up everything, dear Nell, Save nine or ten of my most cherished vices

Love is Blind. [Life.] What fools, indeed, these mortals be! And foremost in this land Of many million mortal fools, The foolish lovers stand.

None other can compare: Poor things! they do not see that miss Is twenty times as fair! Her Thoughts.

[James G. Burnett in Springfield Graphic.] "A penny for your thoughts," he said,
And saucily she raised her head
To meet his searching eyes;
She laughed, and blushed a vivid red,
Then shyly, "Oh, how stupid, Fred,

"For don't you know they're not the sort Of things that can be sold or bought, And, oh, you silly Freddy—
You didn't know it? Well, you ought,
That I have not a single thought
That is not yours already."

When Books Were Few. [Herbert Wolcott Bowen.] When books were few; life must have been Embittered more with pain and rue, Time must have had an awful mien

And yet the sky was just as blue, The fields were just as fair and green, And hearts were just as fond and true. Who knows but man was more serene, And quicker, deeper comfort drew From every living source and scene,

A treasure of remembrances is mine; Thy nobleness is constant with me yet. But how or why we parted I forget, If e'er I knew; nor does one fault of thine Dwell with the recollection I enshrine; I only know I miss thee, and regret.

My Lover. ["Dolly" in Springfield Homestead.]
A manly man, my lover true,

Not fearing loss. No knight of old, for right more brave, E'er freer to the weaker gave
Than he most dear.
In sorrow's home he shares the grief;
To troubled heart he brings relief And word of cheer.

My life hath raised from gloom's abysus Above Fate's frown. No queen on throne can treasure bear More precious than the love I wear, My richest crown. A Reproach. [Flavel Scott Mines in Munsey's Weekly.]

Thrice happy maid! Love's holy chrism

Like the song of hidden water sprites
The rhythmic waltz strains flow.
And I am one of a dozen men Who bow before your throne. Ah, Rosalie, I remember when I was the only one. Last summer I was the only one Who waited for your smile—
When we rowed about the lake alone,

And tramped for many a mile.

Then there were dozene of girls around As fair as they could be,

Yet in my eyes you were always found The only one to me.

But Fate is very hard; For every dance on your card is gone— There's not an empty line, And a certain "F" has five alone— A Child of Seven.

All sweet sounds together; Sweeter far than all things heard, Hand of harper, tone of bird, Sounds of woods at sundown stirred, Welling water's winsome word, Wind in warm, warm weather. One thing yet there is, that none Hearing ere its chimes be done, Knows not well the sweetest on Heard of man beneath the sun

Where the soul of all delight Fills a child's clear laughter. Golden bells of welcome rolled Never forth such notes, nor told Hours so blithe in tones so bold. As the radiant mouth of gold, Here that rings forth heaven. If the golden-crested wren Were a nightingale, why, then, Something seen and heard of men Might be half as sweet as when

[Tom Hall in Munsey's Weekly.]

My arms hold you fast. How dare they be so bold

When your heart has been always so leaden are Can it be that I see a new light in your eye?

Oh! I feel such delight and such joy, such surprise That I hardly dare lift my own sight to your eyes. Ah! my arms hold you fast, and my lips touch your not long survive.

She (delightedly)—How kind and thoughtful you are! Will you introduce me to him? cheek,

And I'm crying, "Love, answer me, speak to me speak,"

it should When a girl gives her heart to a lover for good. And the answer you give to my longing distress
Is that word, with a blush and a kiss, that word

My arms hold you fast and I burn with a fire That nothing but long waiting love can inspire;
And I feel like a conquering king on his throne
Looking down upon what he calls, proudly, his own,
Yet I know it is nothing—but nothing because
It's mere acting—ah me! I can hear the applause.

The Chaperon. [H. C. Bonner in Puck.] I take my chaperon to the play— She thinks she's taking me. And the gilded youth who own the box, A proud young man is he— But how would his young heart be hurt If he could only know

Nor yet to see the trifling show; But to see my chaperon flirt. Her eyes beneath her snowy hair They sparkle young as mine; There's scarce a wrinkle in her hand, So delicate and fine.

With old-time grace and old-time air, To greet their old-time queen.

Of hearts that broke in 'fifty-two
Now none the worse for it. And as those aged crickets chirp I watch my chaperon's face, And see the dear old features take

A new and tender grace— And in her happy eyes I see Her youth awakening bright,

Each thinks that with his own fair maid

A man is when he tries.

When books were few.

When books were few. To a Friend Estranged. [Henry Tyrrell in New York Sun.]
I can recall the time when first we met,
Of comradeship in days that seemed divins,

O, friend estranged, is this small world so wide That our two paths must be apart forever?

If trivial joys congenial minds divide,
Or sordid cares the hearts of brothers seven, What hope of reuniting can there be In the dim After of eternity?

Are bits of dross A heart of gold my lover bears,
For truth's great cause he bravely dares,

All other men compared to you

The room is ablaze with countless lights, The faces catch the glow;

Now, when I ask for a single dance, You hand to me your card— Ah, sweet indeed is that smile and glanes,

[Algernon C. Swinburne.] All the bells of heaven may ring. All the birds of heaven may sing, All the winds of earth may bring

Hoped in heaven hereafter; Soft and strong, and loud and light, Very round and very light, Heard from morning's rosiest height,

Laughs a child of sever

Can it be that I heard then a womanly sigh? Can it be that the dream of my life has come true, That false Cupid has lit his fierce love-fires in you? Ah! my arms hold you fast. How dare they be so bold, When my hands offer nothing of silver or gold? How dare they be so strong, when my heart is

speak,"
While your head's drooping down till it rests where

That not for his sweet sake I go,

And when my chaperon is seen,
They come from everywhere—
The dear old boys with silvery hair,

They bow as my young Midas here
Will never learn to bow,
(The dancing masters do not teach
That gracious reverence now;)
With voices quavering just a bit,
They play their old parts through,
They talk of folks who used to woo,

With all its hope, desire, delight— Ah me! I wish that I were quite As young—as young as she!

#### MORE ABOUT FERTILIZERS

How to Supply Certain Constituents of the Soil.

Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash Cheaply Produced.

Some Important Facts for Inquiring Farmers to Make Use Of.

[Written for THE WEEKLY GLOBE]

In conv dated Nov. 9, 1889, I find a letter from apon the value of constituents, of which you treat ation with stable, cow-lot and hog-lot cotton-seed and other manures. Is it preferable to combine scraping of top or surface

Four views upon the varied subjects are in full accord with mine, only yours are so far superior to mine that they will not bear comparison. I am better pleased with your ideas than with any others. I have read or heard. Would you advise all persons to simply buy the three constituents, nitrogen, sons to simply buy the three constituents, nitrogen, when Mr. Chase was made secretary of the treasury in Mr. Lincoln's administrative was a beautithem to the best advantage? Phosphoric acid, I know, can be obtained from Charleston and Florida. I wish to compose these three with surface scrap-ngs, then with stable manure, some with cottonconr views regarding the above, and what amount to apply per acre; of the three ingredients com-costed with wood scrapings or muck, and also these erally with stable manure cotton-seed, cow-lot tc. I do not wish to apply so much as to i. jure the rops, yet I would use it to the utmost extent, to test

the above-named composts? Supposing I put all to-gether and apply liberally, what is the amount per acre of those with muck or wood scrapings? the French chemist, in the line you advocate, but

In my future farming. Commercial fertilizers are so dear in price, and are often spurious and ineffi-cient, and debar us from applying them profitably. ase our crops per acre, and make farming pay

ing for profit. Fertilization, in accordance with the The profit of the control of the control of the principle. Unless we apply it to practical farming the latter must be done without profit because of expense. I shall be happy to avail myself of all your helps

DR. W. A. DUNN.

Unquestionably the constituents, nitrate of soda, fine-ground raw Charleston phos phate rock (not treated with sulphuric acid) and soda-ash would be enhanced by the addition of stable manure, cow-lot and hog lot manure; also by peat or muck. Cotton-seed would be best utilized by first feeding t to cattle; their droppings would contain degree you eat the cake and have the cake. It is not profitable to rob one part of the virgin wood to fertilize another part; far better use the muck or peat of the swamp, f you have it, as described in an article in THE WEEKLY GLOBE of Sept. 27, 1890,

which see.

I would advise all persons to simply us the three constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and alkali in the form of soda-ash, and buy them in the form adapted to their use as they are located. These furnish to the soil physical character of the soil needs to be ooked after as well, and peat or muck with soda-ash, as described composted with soda-ash, as described, wentwrong; works in harmony, and adds to the three I warrant me he'd mocked at fate their effects. The following crops take from

wheat and 2653 pounds of dry straw have been taken, it is necessary to put back 45 pounds of nitrogen, 22.7 pounds of phos phoric acid and 27.9 pounds of potash. The nitrogen can be furnished from peat

properly composted with soda ash, at a cost not exceeding five cents a pound, or \$2.25; (if from nitrate of soda 12 cents a pound); phosphoric acid from mineral phosphate, at two cents a pound, or 45.4 cents, and potash at 3.5 cents a pound from muriate of potash, or 97.6 cents-a total cost of \$3.68 to up the fertility of the soil from which 30 bushels of wheat and 2653 pounds of dry straw have been taken. Certainly, if you put back what the crop takes from the soil

It wouldn't seem like home at all if Sue of these three constituents you do not im

land from which 100 busnels of corn, and 8000 lbs. of corn stover have been abstracted, requires 129 5 rounds of nitrous manual and the steers. requires 129.5 pounds of nitrogen at 5 cents a pound, or \$6.47; 661 pounds of phosphoric acid at 2 cents a pound, or \$1.32, and 154.2 pounds of potash at 3.5 cents a pound, \$5.40. a total cost of \$13.19 to restore to the soil the three constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, that have been abstracted from it by 100 bushels of corn and its natural proportion of dry stover - 8000 | He'd always quit his whistlin' when he thought we pounds. In like manner the cost of replac-ing the three constituents for the following bushels of potatoes, with the equivalent tops, \$6.57; for 30 bushels of beans and the haulm. \$8.42: for 4000 areas and the haulm, \$8.42; for 4000 pounds of hay, \$7.11; for 4000 pounds of clover, \$7.61.

From this it is seen what the cost and the quantity required to be used of the three constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, which agricultural chemists concede is all that is necessary to add to the soil to restore the constituents abstracted from it by various crops, as the soil contains in superabundance all the other constitu-ents required for the growth of the crops. Yet it is a well-known fact that, while the cereal crops, in particular, require the addition of nitrogen to the soil, leguminous crops have the power of obtaining a portion at least of their nitrogen from the at mosphere, while the mineral elements are

necessary for all of the crops.

By the use of peat or muck, composted with soda ash as a source of nitrogen, there is an additional gain; this holds moisture in time of drought, lightens the soil, and as it decomposes in the soil it gives off carbonic acid gas, which acts on the insoluble silicates of the soil, liberating their mineral constituents and putting them in condition that soda in combination with vegetable matter has the same effect as potash on the soil, aiding by its solvent properties the fertility of the same. Many years ago Prof. Dana recommended soda in preference to potash in combination with peat for a manure. Soda can be obtained, in the form of soda ash, at about one-half less cost than potash, in the form of muriate of potash; for equivalent alkaline strengths. two pounds of soda being equal to three pounds of potash. As the soda, in soda ash, is in the form of a carbonate, it is much beneficial to crops than a muriate, which is detrimental to many crops; and ern sulphate of potash, a much higher cost salt of potash, in these cases has to be substiof potash, the high cost of which precludes among these who had seats were eight its use. It is conceded that, by restoring to men. Among those standing up were two the soil the three constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the crops take | time for some one to offer them seats, one from it, you do not impoverish it. This has been practically demonstrated repeatedly.

'Mary, it's too. Is it not the part of wisdom, jugment and economy to make use of these three con-

an available form of the soil constituents. DO YOU GIVE WIFE MONEY? the soil in proper physical condition by the addition of organic matter, cannot bu prove ultimately a financial failure.

ANDREW H. WARD. Consulting Agricultural Chemist. 85 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass. Fodder and fertilizer formulas furnished, based on required conditions.

## HER'S A ROMANTIC LIFE.

Kate Chase Sprague as She Appears in Washington Today and as She Has Appeared. metimes, driving along the streets of

Washington in a shabby little carriage, may be seen a woman, faded, made-up, haughty, but yet with something about her that commands instant attention. She is generally badly dressed in old finery, and looks listless and indifferent to all her surroundings. This, according to the Illustrated American, is Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague -or Mrs. Katharine Chase, as she calls her-self—the daughter of Chief Justice Chase, herself gifted with beauty, charm, intellect,

the treasury in Mr. Lincoln's administra-tion, his danghter Kate was a beautiful, dashing girl. The intense ambition of Mr. Chase to be president was shared by her, and with the arrogance of youth she thought it certain. The cabinet in those days was not very strong socially, and Kate Chase ruled it absolutely. Poor, weak Mrs.

Chase ruled it absolutely. Poor, weak Mrs.
Lincoln was simply swept into the corner
when this imperious young beauty appeared,
leaning upon the arm of thegreat secretary.
So strong was the desire to make her
father president, that it is often said she
married ex-governor and Senator Sprague
of Rhode Island to carry out this design.
But she might well have considered him a
worthy match in those days. He was the
youngest war governor of all the States,
He was in the United States Senate. He
was worth millions, and he could give her
Canonchet, which was then the most superb
home in this country, and he was one of
the handsomest men of the age. But she
had a time of triumph before she found out
her mistake—a time when she revelled in
money, in society, in the most dazzling sort
of an existence. She would send to Paris
for gowns, carte blanche, and they would
come, 25 and 30 at a time, poems in costumes. Her jewels were superb, and with
youth, beauty, an ineffable charm, extraordinary intellect, and money to spend like
Monte Cristo, she had a gay enough time of
it. But it vanished away like a dream.
When bankruptcy came, ex-Gov. Sprague
lost at once his political importance.
His discontent and her contempt culminated in a divorce, He married soon
after. She took her three daughters and
went to Europe. Her only son—the young
fellow who killed himself the other day at
Seattle—stayed with his father, and endel
by marrying the sister of his father's wife, a
woman much older than himself, and a most
unfortunate and unsuitable match.
Gov. Sprague's bankruptcy left little for
Mrs. Chase, as she now became, to live upon,
and she inherited the incapacity of her

Gov. Sprague's bankruptcy left little for Mrs. Chase, as she now became, to live upon, and she inherited the incapacity of her father about money matters, with the added disadvantages of having once had unlimited money. By nature extravagant and shiftless, she grew more so, and at last was forced to return to Washington to live at Edgewood, the country place left her by her father, which at least afforded her a roof. Washington sees little of her, and will. Mashington sees little of her, and will perhaps, see less. Her eldest daughter Ethel, is with Mr. Richard Mansfield's company. Her other two daughters, Portia and Kitty, she is educating herself—and she is singularly qualified to instruct them in everything, particularly in the transitoriness of things.

#### FATHER'S WAY.

[Engene Field in Chicago News.]

ther whistled so, Would say: "There's something wrong today with Ephraim, I know;

He never tries to make believe he's happy that ere But that I'm certain as can be some trouble is to

And so, betimes, quite natural like, to us observan

And all us children, too, for hers, and not for William's sake! But father, trudgin' on ahead, his hands behind him Kept whistlin' to himself, so sort of solemn like and

Seemed like it took the tuck right out of mother and

She was the sunlight in our home; why, father used

Yet, when she went, a-leavin' us all sorrow and all

homely lot,

He'd set around and try to act as if he minded not;

I'd like to see that stooping form and hoary head

low men; Oh, could I kiss the kindly lips that spake no crea-

Oh, could I hear the little tune he whistled long ago, When he did battle with the griefs he would have us know!

LACK OF MORAL RIGHT.

#### Historian Lecky's Volumes on the Irish Question.

Mr. Lecky says that of all the anticipa tions held out in 1800 none has been so sig-nally falsified as the prediction that the Union would take Irish affairs out of the domain of English faction. That is true, but the obvious deduction from experience but the obvious deduction from experience is, according to the Sun, that the right way to take Irish affairs out of the domain of English faction is to commit the management of them to Irishmen. The historian discloses his prepossessions by an attempt on his last page to draw an utterly untenable analogy between Ireland and India.

"There is," says Mr. Lecky, "no fact in modern history more memorable than the contrast between the complete success with which England has governed her great Eastern empire, with more than 200,000,000 inhabitants, and her signal failure in governing a neighboring island, which contains, at most, about 3,000,000 disaffected subjects." Strange that a historian who shows himself upon the whole so candid and openminded should not perceive the deadly insult implied in this comparison of Irishmen with the natives of India.

These volumes have been written in vain if they have not demonstrated, not only that England has no moral right to govern Ireland, but that Englishmen have proved themselves unable to discharge the functions that they have shamefully usurped. Mr. Lecky himself bears conclusive testimony to the fact that Ireland never should have been deprived of the power of self-government. is, according to the Sun, that the right way

What Sarah Said to Marv.

It was on a Madison av. car at 6 o'clock. shop girls. After waiting for a reasonable

"Mary, it's too bad, isn't it?"
"What, Sarah?" asked the other.
"That they are all bow-legged."
"Who?"

stituents, or their substitutes, in the best, most convenient and cheapest form in which they can be obtained? Then any educated person who desires can inform himself practically what is needed for his various proparation and can mix the different in gredient in the proper proportions to suit his wants.

A systen of farming which does not provide, in a reconomical way, for a return in

Mrs. Harrison Says that You Ought To.

Helpmates of Several Senators Give Decided Opinions.

Mrs. Lamar Says Southern Women Do Not Need Allowances.



ASHINGTON, Nov. to how the money matters of the family shall be regulated is one that enters into not only the homes of our statesmen at every American

fathers, day after day, for every cent they use, or should a fixed allowance be granted to them, and out of this they be expected to pay their personal

expenses and those of the household? This is a subject upon which I have interviewed, this week, some of the most noted women of the country. I found that every woman I called upon had a decided view upon the subject, and none less so than Mrs. ishered into the upper private corridor, which has served so long as the private sitting-room of the president's family. Mrs.

"So far as I am personally concerned. I

"So far as I am personally concerned. I have never given the matter serious thought. But I must say that I think every woman should be allowed some settled amount for her household, as well as for her personal expenses. I believe such an arrangement is largely the secret of domestic happiness, and though few men will agree with me in this, I tuink it would prove a more economical plan in the long run. Much domestic discord would thereby be avoided, and all members of the family would be happier.

"I think it is quite as important that the girls of the family should have an allowance as their mothers, and a certain amount should be given to them regularly for their spending, as soon as they are old enough to realize the value of money. This is especially so in these days of reckless extravagance, when children are not educated as they were in former years to household work, and are thus left to the mercy of circumstances. How often do we see girls reared in luxury compelled by loss of means and misfortune to earn their own living, only to find themselves totally untrained in all practical knowledge.

"Nothing so completely fits one for every emergency in life, whether it be for prosperity or adversity, as a good, solid education in the all-important comprehension of a just estimate of money, and how else can

ion in the all-important comprehension of a just estimate of money, and how else can this be obtained except by careful training in that much neglected branch of home So then," I asked, "you are decidedly in

"So then," I asked, "you are decidedly in favor of the allowance theory?"
"Most emphatically I am," replied Mrs. Harrison, "but I think that in regard to the amount circumstances should always govern cases, though ninety-nine women out of every hundred will be all the better for the discipline, even if they incline to extravagance. Every wife, thus trusted, would endeavor to prove herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her, and our homes would be all the happier for the system.

earth,

It's cheerfulness and sunshine, its music and it's mirth;

He never sighed or moped around whenever things went wrong.

I warrant me he'd mocked at fate with some defiant song,

But, being he warn't much on tune, whenever times were blue,

He'd whistle softly to himself the only tune he knew.

Now, mother, when she learned that tune which father whistled so.

"After all," concluded Mrs. Harrison, it will make very little difference what importance I. any one else, places on the question, for more than half of those who read will never, perhaps, think of it again, and, if they do, they will go on just the same, holding their own views and carrying them out to suit their fancy.

"It all reminds me," she continued, "of the truth contained in the celebrated sermon once preached by some zealous saint to the ishes:

The sermon just ended.

All quickly descended; The pike went on stealing, The eels went on seeing; Much delighted were they, But preferred the old way.

Mrs. Dimmickhad listened with much nterest to the conversation, having, upon uy entrance, laid aside her book—"All Manter and Conditions of Men"—and quietly emarked that the subject reminded her f an acquaintance, who, possessing a settled income of her own, was very punctiled. ous in regard to even the smallest item of expenditure. As an example of this she went on to say that upon one occasion this lady visited the post office in company with her husband, and, having forgotten her purse, borrowed the desired two cents required for a stamp from him. Upon their return home she conscientiously paid the amount, to the no small amusement of the rest of the party present

amount, to the no small amusement of the rest of the party present.

"All the same," added Mrs. Dimmick, "I do not mean this as an example in opposition to the advantages to be derived from the fixed allowance theory. On the contary, I am thoroughly in sympathy with Mrs. Harrison's views, and believe that every one is the better and more careful for the possession of a regular allowance, no matter how limited it may be."

What Mrs. Field Thinks. Mrs. Field thinks that, without doubt, every woman should be allowed a regular

come, without which, she asserts, there

income, without which, she asserts, there can be no real domestic comfort.

"I have never considered the subject but in one light," she observed. "It never occurred to me but that every wife enjoyed the same privileges as myself. Not having any children, I am not entitled to discuss that bearing of the question, but I am of the opinion that girls would be all the better for a little more practical education of this kind. In the first place it teaches them self-reliance, and this is a sure foundation of character, either with a girl or boy.

"In these days when the question of the advancement of women is so widely mooted, and women receive the same collegiate education as men, for what purpose is the additional knowledge unless to enable them to compete favorably in all respects with the so-called lords of creation? And if they possess the required knowledge, why should they not be trusted with the financial part of the household management? I cannot recall a single case within my knowledge in which the wife or daughters do not receive their regular stipend, and in every case the rule proves a success to both parties interested.

Every woman feels a natural pride in her

interested.

Every woman feels a natural pride in her ability to make both ends meet and whether she be married or single, she will invariably aim to live within her means, as soon as she realizes that there is a limit to her exchequer. On the other hand, she does not know where to draw the line, and is thus led into reckless extravagance.

Mrs. Morrow's Views. Mrs. William W. Morrow, the wife of Representative Morrow, I found comfortably settled in her aparments at the Richmond. She said; "By all means, women should possess an annual allowance. When so such of the home comfort depends upon the mother and daughters, more especially

much of the home comfort depends upon the mother and daughters, more especially the wife, how can she keep things running smoothly unless she knows just what she has to depend upon, and unless she be guided by a definite comprehension of the income allowed for household expenses it is impossible for her to manage systematically or even acceptably."

"Some husbands and fathers like to hold the purse-strings," Mrs. Morrow went or, "simply as a salve to their vanity. They do not intend to be mean—more often they are lavishly generous—but even in this they make a very serious mistake, for every woman should be taught self-reliance. And this can never be obtained when they are compelled to call upon the head of the house for every little domestic or personal demand. There are a thousand and one expenses in a household that will escape a man's notice at the time.

"Yet when the bills fall due they will assume gigantic proportions in the general expenses, and must be carefully considered when the necessity arrives. Women are invariably influenced, more or less, by the trust imposed in them, and all hesitate before asking for the continual little demands that are forever cropping up.

"Many are led into reckless extravagance by this lack of mutual confidence between husband and wife, or parent and child. I believe that every little child should have his allowance, and be kept within it. He will thus spend his pennies more carefully, and will learn what money is worth."

Mrs. Manderson, wife of the senator from Nebraska, says that personally she has

never found it necessary to request any

egular allowance from her husband, as she and the senator makes up the family, and and the senator makes up the family, and as everything is left to her discretion. She thinks, however, that the importance of trusting a wife with a regular sum, according to the means of the individual, is too obvious to be considered for a moment.

"In the first place," she said, "the very possession of means, no matter how limited, gives a woman a feeling of self-reliance and an ambition to prove herself worthy of the

trust. I have never seen an exception to the rule, in that there is domestic comfort and harmony in families where the wife is not simply in name, but in deed, the honored helpmeet of her husband. Such confidence is, I think, the secret of true economy. Many years ago I was deeply interested in the bringing up of two girls, both cousins. The families of both were in well-to-do circumstances, but they had widely different systems.

"In the one case the parents lavished every luxury upon their daughter, and her slightest wish was gratified to the fullest extent. In the other case the child was taught from comparative infancy to appreciate the value of every penny, and never to encourage waste in the smallest measure. A regular sum of money, sufficient for the gratification of all reasonable childish wants, was placed every week to her account, and a strict account required to be kept of every penny. She was taught to shop and consulted in the selecting of her own clothes.

"I often considered which was the better"

Your accounts this year.' I had tried to do it before and had failed. I dutifully promised to try again. After a few weeks had elapsed, my husband, with an expectant expression, asked to see the book. He glanced at the first page then, and there, all right, was the sum which he gave me, duly entered in very good style.

"His eyes wandered to the next page where the very succinct statement was down in black and white, 'Spent it all.' Naturally I prefer not to have an allowance. I simply prefer to be allowed all the money I smell the first page then, and there, apprend to revery succinct statement was down in black and white, 'Spent it all.' Naturally I prefer not to have an allowance. I simply prefer to be allowed all the money I smell right, was the sum which he gave me, duly entered in very good style.

"His eyes wandered to the fullest extent. In the other case the child was taught for the discipline would be excellent, fostering good, orderly business habits, economy and a knowledge of the value of wn clothes.
"I often considered which was the better

own clothes.

"I often considered which was the better of the two systems, and looked anxiously for the results. Today these cousins are both grown and students at college. In the first instance, the woman has reaped the results of her lack of early training in a helpless inability to manage for herself in the very simplest matters of practical importance. She at times actually wears herself out in the effort to decide the common questions of every day occurrence. Her more fortunate cousin, on the contrary, enjoys the satisfaction of understanding thoroughly how to manage her affairs in any and every emergency.

"I think, in fact," concluded Mrs. Manderson, "every one is happier for having derson, "every one is happier for having and more economical, and she is, on the whole unreservedly in favor of the allowance theory.

Mrs. Dolph, the wife of the senator from Oregon, thinks that an allowance benefits the husband as well as the wife, who receives it. She thinks the wife is more economical under the allowance system, and that the husband can thereby better calculate his yearly expenses. She thinks all girls should be given a fixed sum for their wants, and she advises young husbands to fix an allowance for their wives as soon as they become married. She says young wives are thereby happier, more self-reliant and more economical, and she is, on the whole unreservedly in favor of the allowance theory.

Miss Grundy, Jr.

household. Shall the wives and daughters of the United States have to call upon their husbands and their husbands and their husbands and say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the say the say that I approve most emphatically of the s giving young women an opportunity to test their talents in a practical manner." She Knows a Thing or Two, if She Does Opinion of the Attorney-General's

Wife. Mrs. Miller said: "I consider the question one of vital importance. It is not only a domestic, but it is also a national issue. To realize its full significance, one has but to the careless experiences of school life, without the least practical knowledge, and all them. The household purse may be safer anacquainted with the problem of how to in their hands than with their husbands. upon her at the White House, and was make both ends meet. Plunge such a girl suddenly into the whirl of fashionable life with its thousand and one demands upon a generous father's purse. Then marry her off-hand to some ambitious business man

School-Boys' Allowances "In my opinion," continued Mrs. Miller, a young girl should not be allowed too forethought or management. This would

frustrate the very end in view. In our family the general has followed this system. My eldest daughter, Florence, has for years past received an annuity and this plan has worked remarkably well. The importance of educating our boys in this respect is another important question, and it would be as well if more of our colleges for young men were to institute the system observed at Hamilton College in central New York, of which my son is a student. The pupils are organized into separate chapters or messes of a limited number, and the different chapters occupy individual houses, which are owned by the institution, and which are conducted upon strictly domestic

which are conducted upon strictly domestic principles. A certain amount is contributed by every member into a general fund, which is placed in the hands of a treasurer, elected from the senior class.

"A housekeeper is also appointed each year in the same way from among the older boys. To those two are entrusted all matters connected with the management of the home, subject to the approval of the mess, and to them is left furnishing and selecting every article, not only for the table, but for

pets, china, glass, bed and table linen, etc. Should an extra demand crop up for entertaining, each member is assessed an equal amount for the additional expense, which is never allowed to exceed a moderate sum. I was greatly amused when my son returned for his holiday last year to see the interest he took in little questions of the household that formerly never seemed to trouble his brain.

"At the dinner table one day he remarked casually, 'We keep a pretty good table at our house, but, mother, I notice that your damask is much finer and prettier pattern than ours.' Not long afterwards he said, 'We are anxiously considering a new carpet for the parlor, and have not been able to come to a decision whether it shall be body brussels or something equally as effective and less expensive.'

less expensive."

"I think the boy is getting quite as valuable an education through his housekeeping as through his books, and I doubt not but that it will make him a better husband and a better business man."

What Mrs. Robert P. Porter Thinks One of the brightest women of the present administration is Mrs. Robert P. Porter, the wife of the census commissioner. She has a decided opinion upon the allowance quesa fixed weekly sum from the time they are

a fixed weekly sum from the time they are in short dresses.

Said she: "An allowance inculcates self-reliance and develops taste and judgment. I believe that a child of five years can profit by it, and a weekly allowance at that age, if it be only 10 cents, or better five, could teach the child a great deal. As the girl grows older the sum should naturally increase, and when she is 16, with a judicial mother to guide and consult with, her allowance should cover the cost of her wardrobe, with a destined portion, no matter how small, set aside for individual pleasure and charity. If she prefers to buy books and photographs, instead of bombons and ices, so much the better, and if in spirit she is a little sister of the poor, it will go for a better purpose still. When a girl who has been brought up in this manner marries, she will use her husband's money as wisely as she had her father's.

"About an allowance for married women?"

"Well, you know there are questions such

"About an allowance for married women?"

"Well, you know there are questions such as love and religion that are difficult to discuss without touching on something of one's personal experience. In this question one's opinion is naturally the result of experience, and any apparent lack of taste in alluding to it must be pardoned. I have fixed, as every woman should do, who is possessed of common sense and respect for the money which represents her husband's brain labor, on a weekly sum which covers the household expenditures, and use my own discretion in the spending of it. My personal expenditures I never allow to go beyond a certain limit, and they are kept quite distinct from household accounts.

"We have no bills, and I have never had occasion to ask my husband for money. This is a thing, by the way, that no woman should be compelled or asked to do. It puts her in a false and humiliating position, and to a woman who has been independent, would be intolerable. Neither would a man of fine or delicate feeling permit it."

Mrs. Lamar Objects.

Mrs. Lamar Objects. Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar is the only dissenting

voice in the universal verdict, and she speaks from her lifelong experience of the Southern open-handed generosity.
Said she: "It has been my experience that the women of the South, with few, if any, exceptions, make the very best of

Mrs. Senator Spooner's opinion of this

Mrs. Senator Dolph's Platform.

ASK YOUR WIFE.

Noted Wit.

Career as a Newspaper Man and En-

Benjamin P. Shillaber, better known as Mrs. Partington, died at his home, 121 Wil-

trouble, after an illness of less than two He leaves three daughters and a son.

The latter, William Shillaber, is engaged in mercantile business in New York, and was the only one of the children who was alsont. He came on to Chelsea last Satur.

A respective and in Status database of Fort Wayne, Ind., was detected a few days ago stealing a pair of shoes. In 20 minutes he had been committed for grand jury action, and in 45 minutes he had begun serving a sentence in jail.

The run of wives, God bless them! are careful women, and the more conservative

man, and it his business were then to be per per the more the more he talks about it. But as a rule, if a man cannot trust his own judgment, if he is not competent to make up his own mind, he is unfit to run any business.

own hard sense is not enough, a for the place of a supordinate, not pal. He is fit to be an agent only.

THE SMART WOMAN OF CARIBOU. She Runs a Farm of 118 Acres and Does

All the Work Herself. CARIBOU, Me., Nov. 29.-The woman in the accompanying picture was born in Canada, and when 8 years old moved from there with her parents, in 1864, to the plantation bou. She is the daughter of the late Parfait

Gagnon.
Mr. Gagnon's children, as soon as they were able to work, were obliged to do all they could towards the family's support, irrespective of sex, and this one was no exception to the rule. Therefore, she early accustomed herself to all kinds of work usually done on a new farm. She is an excellent hand with an axe, can fell trees, junk and pile, plough and harrow, mow and pitch with the best. It is said that for two winters she chopped spruce for her father in the woods, and that the man who could take the heart from her was rare.

She married when 21 years of age, Mr. Felix Dombols, a man much older than herself, who now is 85 and quite unable to do now is 85 and quite un manual labor in consequence of his infirmities. In fact, she is the mainstay and support of the family.

She not only carries on her farm of 118



MME. DOMBOIS OF CARIBOU.

res in North Lyndon with skill and profit, ing. When there is a slack spell on the farm she takes her team back into Connor Plantation, where she gets a load of shingles at the mill there, and for pay hauls them to the Caribou railroad station, a distance of about eight miles. She never asks any help about loading or unloading her shingles and can handle a barrel of potatoes with as much ease as most men. In one word she is the smart woman of Caribou.

Perfectly modest in all her deportment, ever minding her own business and never engaging in neighborhood broils, she is to all appearance not only contented, but happy in her lot and station in life.

It should also be stated that in winter, after getting up her year's supply of wood, and marketing her surplus potatoes, she divides her team, putting each animal into separate sleds, and hauls shingles to the station, driving both teams herself. Her age is 41 years, and up to the present time she has never made herself or her husband unhappy over the fashions of the day. Contented with her homespun and home-made woollen dresses and her cowhide boots for every-day wear, and a pair of substantial calf shoes for Sunday, she is not envious of those who wear finer apparel and live in finer style and will die not having done one-half of the substantial good she is so cheerfully doing.

She has had 11 children, seven of whom so cheerfully doing. She has had 11 children, seven of whom

Why There Are Not More Marriages. I have no sympathy whatever with the ndependent movement that sends girls and young women into the business world to ight with men and compete for the goal and gain that only muscular strength can secure, writes Helen Dauvray in the World. I believe that such a course not only does violence to the finer feelings and instincts of woman, but it has a stifling influence on men—it weakens and discourages them, and tends to increase the difficulty of making homes for themselves. The diminution of marriages I believe to be due to the inroads women are making on what has always been regarded as men's work. There is no question but that women are responsible for the depression of wages among clerks. Girls who are not obliged to go from home are today doing clerical work at salaries on which no self-dependent American man or woman laborer can live. Coeducation is one of the fallacies of our social system. Girls require a very different system of training from that of a youth. and gain that only muscular strength can

The Duke of Cumberland's Hand. The duke, whilst playing in the rooms at Bath held the following hand: King, knave, nine and seven of trumps (clubs); ace and king of diamonds; ace, king, queen

domestic management of a New England household, they seem to possess a natural instinct for management.

"When a Southern girl marries a young man in moderate circumstances, she invariably adapts herself to the requirements of the position, and undertakes the control of a house of moderate size with as keen a delight as though she had been always accustomed to petty economies. I think girls are often extravagant simply from thought lessness, and as soon as they realize the necessity for retrenchment they prove themselves practical housewives."

Mrs. Spooner's Personal Experience.

Mrs. Senator Spooner's opinion of this

Death's Frosts Congeal a

Benj. P. Shillaber and "Mrs. Partington" Depart This Life Together.

tertaining Lecturer.

liams st., Chelsea, last Tuesday evening, at 5.45, of diabetes complicated with heart

absent. He came on to Unelsea last Saturday and returned on Sunday night. The daughters are Mrs. James S. Dillingham, Mrs. R. L. Clements and Miss Carrie Shillaber, all of Chelsea.

Mr. Shillaber was an honorary-member of all the Chelsea lodges of Masons and of Siloam Lodge, 2, 1. O. O. F., of Boston. These lodges, together with the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston, will attend the funeral.

which safety prescribes, they do not exceed

neroic endurance for over a quarter of a century. For that length of time Mr. Shillaber was a victim of rheumatism and a complication of diseases. In the autumn of '84 he completely lost the use of his lower limbs. Since that time he had not been outside of the apartments which served as his chamber and study. Locomotion, save in a wheeled chair, has been impossible with him. He could neither stand nor walk, but, while in these respects he was as helpless as a babe, his general health was sound, his appetite generous and his spirits were unclouded. It was doubly hard for a man of his activity, one who had for half a century been a busy journalist, to be mured up between four walls and confined to a sort of gigantic perambulator, but Shillaber never complained. He accepted the situation philosophically and he tempered his philosophy with imperturbable good nature. "Ache on," he would say, apostrophizing his altogether useless legs. "I can stand it if you can."

you can."
Some of the funniest of Mrs. Partington's

from complaint is far beyond even my fertile powers of imagination."

Mr. Shillaber was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1814. His education was obtained in the public schools of those days. At the age of 16, in 1830, he was an apprentice on the New Hampshire Palladium, Dover, N. H. He went back to Portsmouth in 1832, and worked on the Christian Herald and Courier.

He worked as a book printer in Boston from 1833 to 1836. At that time, his health having become impaired, he went to Demarara, British Guiana. There he obtained employment in a newspaper and job office conducted by a mulatto, who had been educated in Scotland, and who was much esteemed for his talents. As a test of Mr. Shillaber's ability he received a take of rule and figure work, which he set up without an error, and after which he was permanently employed.

Occasionally he prepared news from the American papers in a condensed form, with

point of his future life. Had he remained there, not only would his health have been good, but he had every prospect of making money enough to render him comparatively independent.

At the end of two years he returned to Boston, and in 1838 obtained employment as a compositor in the office of the Boston Post. It was here that he assumed the nom de plume of Mrs. Partington, which he rendered illustrious, and which is still known wherever English is spoken. Her son Ike was subsequently brought on the stage, and played his part well.

Mr. Shillaber was the pioneer of American newspaper wits. When he started the Mrs. Partington papers he had the field to himself. Then the broad-axe and sledge-hammer vagaries which now pass for humor in the West were things undreamt of. The 'funny man' and the paragraphist had not made their debut in the daily press. Shillaber opened a career for these now indispensable adjuncts of journalism, and his first Partingtonian squib was greeted with laughter throughout the country, and it created a demand for more.

Mr. Shillaber was married in Boston Aug. 15, 1838, to Ann Tappan. Of this union were eight children, of whom one son and three daughters are now living.

In 1851 an association of printers, consisting of S. W. Wilder, B. P. Shillaber, S. D. Packard and S. D. Hancock, under the name of Wilder, Packard & Co., started a weekly illustrated quarto of eight pages, entitled, the Carvet-bag. The Pathfinder was published at the same office, 5 Washington st. Boston.

The first page represented a carpet-bag, with Mrs. Partington and Ike in one corner, seated at table, and in the other corner, at the right, a traveller, with his carpet-bag in hand, and two boys directing him to find his way, while a newsboy, with his papers, was hurrying by.

Its workmanship was equal to book work, and its matter excellent, embracing Partingtons, poetry, stories and paragraphs that would have done honor to Punch. Far and near its artucles were copied. If merited praise could have made it successful, it ha

owned by Col. William W. Clapp and remained with it 10 years, which he often said were the most delightful years of his whole life. When the Gazette changed hands he became a general writer for the parties who had purchased Ballou's Magazine and other publications.

In 1857 he entered the lecture field and contanued in it off and on, as his health permitted, two years, but rheumatism finally drove him out of it.

At last he was induced to visit California, hoping that a change of atmosphere would modify his sufferings. At San Francisco and other cities where he stopped he was warmly received by Masons, Odd Fellows, literary men and printers, and made several addresses, which were highly appreciated. He received no relief from his constant suffering, and when he returned was almost helpless. Occasionally in summer he spent a few weeks in the country with his friends. Most of his life he lived in Chelsea, Mass.

He retired from active journalism in 1870, but he never entirely severed his connection with the press, and has up to a recent date been sending weekly letters, to the Hartford Post over the signature of "The Old Man with the Cane."

In 1883 his wife died, and since then his youngest daughter has kept house for him. Mr. Shilaber was liberal in his religious belief and a life-long Democrat in politics. As he was a Mason, an Old Fellow, a member of the Franklin Typograpical Society and various other associations, he often wrote anniversary poems and addresses for them, some of which, when his health permitted, he delivered in person. His miscellaneous poems and addresses, if collected, would form a large volume.

He brought out eight books which were successful, viz., "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," Partington Fatchwork, "Lines in Pleasant Places," "Re Partington and His Friends," "Cruises with Capt. Bob" and "The Double-Runner Club."

She Had Passed Addition.

(New York Mercury.)

Little Mamie, during her arithmetic lesson, recently asked her school teacher how old she was.

Said the teacher, who had already passed her 30th birthday, with the naivete of which ladies are sometimes capable when confronted with awkward questions: "I can only say, my dear, I have passed addition and have entered subtraction."

The child looked puzzled and the teacher smiled a wise, far-away smile.



The secret of photographing color has not been discovered yet, but some camera pictures have recently been brought to New York which have some color in them and give good cause for the hope that before long the photographer will be able to reproduce color perfectly.

Dr. Fersey of Paris in A.

Dr. Ferrari of Paris is believed to be the most enthusiastic stamp collector in the world. He has abundant means to gratify his whim, and will pay almost any price for a specimen he does not possess. He has spent about £80,000, and has a collection which supports 100,000. which numbers 100,000

The sun's perpendicular rays do no illumine the depths of the sea at all, or any thing like it. On the contrary, they only penetrate, at the very outside, some 200 fathoms down into the world of waters, be

A monster grapevine at Athens, Ga which covers more than a quarter of a acre, has been known to produce enough of acre, has been known to produce enough of grapes in a single year to make 100 gailon of wine. It was planted about 32 years ago. The highest-priced autograph in exist ence is said to be the signature of Christo pher Columbus, which is valued at \$800 Next to that is the only letter by Corneille that was ever for sale. This is worth about the same as Columbus' signature.

No gold or silver coins are issued by the hinese government.

Of the 12,000 miles which form the land irdle of China, 6000 touch Russian terriory, 4800 British territory, and only 400 reach, while 800 may be described as

doubtful.

The algæ of the ocean, and especially of highly saline seas, are in all respects different from fresh-water algæ. They constitute two independent orders, one of which is adapted by its organization to fresh water, the other to salt water.

The golden eagle may be distinguished at once from all such immature whiteheads by the feathers on its legs. All whiteheaded eagles have bare legs, while the legs of the golden eagle are feathered down to the foot.

A newspaper at Newcastle, Eng., commemorated its centenary by republishing its first issue. During the day a country couple called at the office to answer an ad-

couple called at the office to answer an advertisement for help on a farm. They were informed they were 100 years late.

The first temple of Vesta at Rome was constructed of thatch like the huts of the inhabitants, and was tended by the unmarried girls of the infant community. It served as the public hearth of Rome, and on it glowed, unextinguished throughout the year, the sacred fire, which was supposed to have been brought from Troy, and the continuance of which was thought to be linked with the fortunes of the city.

Although sometimes seen 400 leagues from land, the frigate bird is said to return every night to its solitary roost.

The name Kaffres, as applied to the Kaffres of South and Central Africa, is the Arab kafir, "a cur," and was given them in spite by the Moslem.

spite by the Moslem.

It is calculated that a man walking day and night could make a journey round the earth in 428 days.

Few people know the real cause and method of the autumn falling of leaves. Ernest Ingersoll has an interesting paper on the subject in this week's Christian Union, in which he says that the process is one of natural severing of the attachment between the leaf-stalk and the twig. Its cause is the pushing forward of a new leaf-bud underneath the point of attachment. Leaves spring upon trees only at definite points. Each successive set is placed precisely as was the preceding; and as for some reason

ew ones. John Blyer, a prisoner in Vanceburg, Ky.,

A hundred laying hens will produce in egg shells about 137 pounds of chalk or imestone annually. mestone annually.
"Sun-dial" rings, said to give the hour
vith "great exactness," and "zodiac rings"
were often in use among the ancients. Railroad statistics show that no one car on a train is safer than another. on a train is safer than another.

The largest cotton planter in the world is James S. Richardson of New Orleans, who owns 49,000 acres of cotton land and employs 9000 negroes. He has refused an English syndicate's offer of \$22,500,000 for

ais plantations. his plantations.

H. C. Wheeler of Odebolt has under cultivation the largest farm in Iowa. It comprises 6200 acres, every foot of which is under cultivation. Hand-painted dress shirts are the latest novelty devised by Paris for the New York

rovelty devised by Faris for the New York young man. A miniature regatta in water colors will adorn the manly front of the rachtsman. Dogs and horses will dot themselves over the shirt front of the sportsman. Bicycles of liliputian dimensions will appear on the bosoms of those who bestride the real article.

the real article.

There is an old schoolhouse at Pownall, Vt., in which Presidents Garfield and Arthur acted as teachers.

Woo Sung, Ill., is probably the only town in the country that has a Chinese name. It was named by two sea captains who had been in the China trade and purchased land for the site of the new town about 1855.

During the longest days in June the sum

332,000 earths.

Mr. Gladstone is the owner of the largest leadpencil in the world. It is the gift of a pencil-maker of Keswick and is 39 inches in length. In place of the customary rubber cap it has a gold cap. Its distinguished owner uses it for a walkingstick.

owner uses it for a walkingstick.

The united crosses of England and Scotland were first used on the flag in 1606 by order of King James, then sovereign of the two countries. In that year some differences having arisen between the ships of the two countries at sea, the king ordained that a new flag be adoped, with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George interlaced.

There are five women and one was living It is a superstition that where the eagle builds its nest the lightning never strikes.

It has been shown that if the san were a burning sphere of solid coal it could not last 6000 years.

last 6000 years.

"Christmas presents laid aside by paying a small cash instalment on same." is the announcement of a Philadelphia firm.

A ton of gold is worth \$602 799.20. The sun gives 600,000 times as much light as the full moon; 7,000,000,000 times as much as the brightest star in the sky, and 36,000,000 times as much as all the stars in the heavens combined.

The microscope shows human hair to be like a coarse, round rasp, with irregular, ragged teeth.

The London underground railroad is 19 miles long, was opened in 1863, and cost \$3,500,000 a mile. A. B. Hendry, 14 years old, is principal of the public school at Antioch, Monateo county, Fla.

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3.00 Harper's Young People.... Iome and Farm..... Iome Decorator .... Iowa Homestead..... Life (humorons weekly). Locomotive Engineer.... 1.00 for the site of the new town about 1855.

During the longest days in June the sun shines for 22 hours out of the 24 in Alaska. Through the months of June, July and August, when the nights are so short, the weather becomes very warin. Miners are then frequently compelled to seek a shady retreat, and the water in the streams becomes comfortable for bathing.

The one part of the world in which no native pipes and no native smokers have been found is Australia.

An old cathedral is still standing about seven miles from Tucson, where it was erected by the first missionaries over three and a half centuries ago.

Philadelphia has a female auctioneer and ippincott's Magazine..... N. Y. Weekly Sun.
N. Y. Weekly Herald.....

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE. BOSTON, MASS.

and a half centuries ago.

Philadelphia has a female auctioneer and female drummer.

There are about 75,000 persons in prison in the United States.

The sun is tremendously large. It is equal to 1,300,000 earths, but owing to its small density its weight equals that of only 332,000 earths.

Mr. Gladstone is the owner of the leavest. New Princeton Review..... New York Witness..... 1.90 1.00 Our Little Men and Women ...... Ohio Farmer...... Puck (the best comic weekly).... Phrenological Journal, without pre. 2.00 Practical Farmer..... 2.00 Prairie Farmer ... Philadelphia Medical Times..... Philadelphia Practical Farmer.... Rideout's Magazine..... Bural New Yorker.... Saturday Evening Post..... Scientific American..... (with supplement) Sunny South ..... St. Nicholas ..... Saturday Night (weekly story) .... 

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### HOWARD'S LETTER.

August Belmont a Model for Immigrants.

the Dead Banker.

New York, Nov. 29. — That first-class ook and waiter, Ward McAllister, kindly informs the public "there are two ladies who are going to give a series of receptions and balls on a very large scale, but I am not at liberty to mention their names. I did notknow but that the financial crisis would affect the social season, but from what I have heard I don't think that it will."

"Belmont.—At his late residence, 109
5th av., suddenly, of pneumonia, on Monday, Nov. 24, 1890, August Belmont, in the
74th year of his age."

Two men. Two names.

And what a difference! Today all that was mortal of the great

banker, the social factor, the successful race-horse breeder, was buried in Newport, thus closing, so far as mundane affairs go and as far as mortal mind understands, a life which for 60 years had illustrated a feli-citous combination of brain, industriously Intelligent, and a physique forceful, aggressive, potent. It was my good fortune to know August Belmont very well. I first met him in the early days of the war, although I had previously been introduced to him, but I then first met him to know him and to see how thoroughly in the swim of patriotism he was. It seems to me that August Belmont set an example to our foreign-born citizens, which we, to the manor eign-born citizens, which we, to the manor born, might point to as a significant illustration of what ought to be. He came here a very young man, a lad indeed, and he came under his own name. It has been abourdly published, wide spread at that, that his family name was Schonberg, and that he fancifully changed it to Belmont. Such was not the fact.

His Family Name was Belmont nd this recalls an incident which occurred n our General Sessions Court, when an im-Belmont asked him, with rude suggestion in his tone, his name. This naturally excited some surprise, whereupon the attorney, pushing it still more offensively, openly charged that he had changed his name. Quick tempered, Belmont, rising in his seat, gave the lie to the lawyer then and there, and with an emotion that was unfeigned, out which was the uprising of honest anger, he said the name he bore was that given him by his father, to whom it was given by ne had been here many years he showed his employers, subsequently his associates, financial ability of unusual dimensions, coupled with strict integrity, with most extraordinary industry and an intuitive grasp of the subtleties of embarrassing situations, which made him invaluable in all financial consultations. New York was then a smaller place than now, and men of mark were more quickly observed, and more easily made themselves felt.

But now?

Oh, well, now, heavens and earth, a man

Take the two as types. Belmont had his faults, McAllister may have his virtues. Wo man is wholly good, none is wholly bad, but as we judge of a country from its promontories, its mountains and its vast extent of plains, so we judge of men in their individual development by their leading characteristics. Judgend by their leading characteristics we look upon Belmont as worthy of a place in history. Judging McAllister by his chief characteristics we look upon him as worthy a place in the kitchen.

Naturally enough the he had been here many years he showed his monts.

Oh, well, now, heavens and earth, a man
of Belmont's financial standing as it was 30 during the week, that bleak and chilly years ago counts for nothing. The time is past when a million dollars meant anything

Stanton's German opers in the Matropolitan here in the face of such phenomenal for-tunes as could be mentioned, were not the subject trite and stale.

The Mere Possession of a Million instinct for the making of money. He was of "Azrael" and one of "Tannhauser not content to be in the swim. He wanted attracted immense houses. It seeme in the world. Guaranteed water naturalized, he undertook to perform the were at their best. By that Used and recommended by the duties of citizenship. He never called him-Price specially low. self an American, as he was in thought, in different this season from last. They are f. heart, in principle, and as he subsequently the same loud-looking, ill-bred babbling proved himself, in action. He early developed a love for pictures, for paintings of made by their husbands, or their husbands' and as his fortunate commercial ventures which they exhibit on all occasions with gave him larger and larger means he the least possible evidence of good taste. I became known as a liberal patron of the don't refer to them. I refer to the house in arts in every line. He was passionately general. The orchestra seats, the boxes, fond of music. He was a leading stock-holder in the old academy, and the Belmont spaces literally and absolutely packed to box was as well known for the courteous attention which its occupants gave to the performance upon the stage and for the breed- soon to be forgotten.

> He not alone entered with all the spirit of his pushing, driving nature into the con-luct of financial negotiations, but he brought to the support of art and artists, of science and of scientists, sympathetic fra-Whitney and ex-President Cleveland. It was emality packed with that tremendous potentiality so well called by Kossuth mateof social development, Belmont stood in the van. His whim or caprice even could determine the social status of a family, but utside of that and of kindred realms he was known as a force, vitalizing, encouraging, uplifting and pushing. Take for instance the well-known Belmont stables, which for 24 years have stood foremost among the breeding establishments and the training schools of the nation. Belmont owned and ran some of the finest stock ever seen on the American turf, and so it was audience remained until the utterly unwherever he went, he made his mark. rominent among his characteristics was

wyly dll | billy talk, self-exploiture and self-photog-

raphy. But you should see him, you should hear him talk. One would imagine that there was nothing in the world so much pigeon-wing upon the floor. As a cook, yes; as a caterer, unquestionably; as a man, nixey. These two individualities, brought together in the parallel columns of a newspaper this morning, riveted my attention first upon the outworking of a mind in its One Who Ferget Old World Ideas for American Principles.

American Principles.

American Principles.

American Principles.

By Its Babble, indicating the narrowness of the channel McAllister Sparply Contrasted with by its noise. Yet those two names typify classes in this community-Belmont that of sturdy manhood; McAllister that of vapid

There is a lesson to be drawn from each. Our adopted citizens may well look at the career of August Belmont with admiration, saying "he was one of us." So indeed he was one of you, and he taught the lesson the pregnancy of which can never be exaggerated, that you who come by choice to this country, having sworn fealty to its flag, might much better serve it and yourselves by taking hold of hands with us in recogni-

by taking hold of hands with us in recognition of the one flag, leaving quarrels and dissensions behind, forgetting the past, enjoying the present and pressing toward a glorious future for this country of your adoption.

I never can forget Belmont's earnestness when presiding at a great meeting in 1861, he reverently disclosed his love for the flag of a nation of which he was part and parcel. I looked but a few nights ago at a multitudinous gatheriag in Union sq., which was addressed by men of vehement language, of anarchistic suggestion. Fringing the great stand where in other days the flag of the Union floated supreme was nothing under heaven but

Mhite to play and draw.

In Gould's Match Game Book, page 164, game No. 16, Brown vs. Asher, this position is abandoned as a black win. Mr. McLaren demonstrates a sound draw, the play of which first appeared in the Aberdeen Free Press, and is now incorporated in the Dyke analysis in the current number of Kear's Quarterly Heview. For the solution see game No. 2529, which is given below.

Game No. 2528 Maid of the Mill.

Played at the headquarters between the "professor" and a "scrub," the latter's move.

11.15 21.17 12.16 30.25 3.8 22.17 10.15 24.20 5.9 14.10

accident, threw his whole weight into the scale for the benefit of his adopted country, not selfishly, although it was to his selfish interest, but that was ?, no manner of means the motive or the inspiration. He loved the land and he adored its symbol.

Every step he took was on solid and substantial ground of unfeigned patriotism, and n the best interests of all concerned.

Contrast him with the cooks and waiters of life.

Come with me to the Metropolitan Opera
House, where, thanks to Manager Stanton's
clear head and expert hand, there is
created messad upon the stars and in the
as variation 3 at ninth move. clear head and expert hand, there is gathered, massed upon the stage and in the orchestra, an aggregation of talent such as can successfully wrestle with the interpretation of the best works by the best masters. Cast your eyes upon the people in some of the conspicuous boxes. Look at their records, examine their countepances if yon want to know their history. It is not at all necessary that you should confine your glance to their faces, for in some of the boxes it absolutely looks as though, with the exception of a string over either shoulder, the ladies had nothing to wear. Look at them, with their inane smile, listen his father, and he wanted no more insult of that kind and none of any kind from the Look at them, with their inane smile, listen that kind and none of any kind from the puppy who stood before him. When Belmont came to this country I presume he had one end, aim, object—to make money. I doubt if at that time he saw in himself yegods, of the supercilious dandies who are not considered to their vulgar giggles, mark and catch the sound of their shrill voices, and then note the faces and the bearing and the clothes, yegods, of the supercilious dandies who looks like second position. a patron of the arts. He unquestionably thought nothing of race tracks, and he knew very well that the gates of soare McAllister's creatures, and in the adage | 26.23 "like master, like man," we jump readily | 18.15 ciety were closed against him. He was fortunately placed in business, and before

Contrast the McAllisters with the Bel-

Stanton's German opera in the Metropolitan Opera House. Summed up in a word, the company, as thus far disclosed, is unusually excellent in that it is remarkably even The Mere Possession of a Million While there is as yet nothing specially dollars is a drop in the bucket of influence. But Belmont had something more than an average. The three performances, two to lead. He entered politics. Having been as though New York and her guests

high order, for statuary of the first class, fathers, has enabled them to purchase,

formance upon the stage and for the breeding and savoir faire of its habitues, as other boxes are now noted in the Metropolitan Opera House for the vulgar display of wealth, for the immodest display of bones and fat, for the uncomradic and illbred conduct of the occupants, who chatter and giggle and laugh, annoying not alone the other people in the house, but, on one occasion at least, causing such dismay and embarrassment to the great artists upon the stage, that the conductor was compelled to stop the scene and wait until the indignant hissings of the assemblage made the barebacked, bare-bosomed idiots retire to the back of their box, shame-faced for the first and only time in all their wretched and useless lives.

Helmont Was a Many-Sided Man.

He not alone entered with all the spirit of

wherever he went, he made his mark prominent among his characteristics was his love of country. He was a partiot without with the men of the country and his personal the control of the country of the was a partiot without with the men of the South, and his personal tectings and predilections were largely in expractly with the old-time greatnesses of the country of

CHECKERS

ecoming a man as to be able to cut a EDWIN A. DURGIN......Editor BOSTON, Dec. 2, 1890. All communications intended for this de partment must be addressed to Edwin A Durgin, lock drawer 5220, Boston, Mass. The Boston Chess and Checker Club, 691 Washington st. Open evenings; all are

> By A. McLaren, Thornhill, Sterling. [Ending from the "Dyke."] 0 0 0 011101110111

Position No. 1525.

White to play and draw.

21.17 12.16 30.25 10.15 24.20 5.9 25.21 8.12 17.14 18.22 32.27 1.5 27.23 16.19 26.17 4.8 27.23 19.26 23.18 12.16 31.22

Game No. 2529-Dyke. By A. McLaren, Thornhill, Sterling.

ship of New South Wales has Just terminated, says the Sydney Mail, in a victory for Mr. Boyce, who won 11 games, drew 5 and lost 2. Mr. Stormont was second, and amongst the unsuccessful competitors were to Messrs. Drury and Patton of Sydney, Mr. Curran third, of Armidale, and Messrs. Reynolds brothers of Newcastle.

7. 10. 14, 23. 15, 8. C-18. 14, 22, 17. 27, 18. 30, 26-2 11. 7, 8. 11. 20, 27. 21. 17. 14. 21. 7, 18. 11. 20, 27. 21. 17. 14. 21. 22. 18. 23. 23. 26, 22-9. 7, 23. 19. 26. 2. 7. 18. 15. Drawn. 23. 23. 16. 12. 23. 28. 4, 23. 19\*, 4. 8, 19. 16, same riation 3 at ninth move.

(Var. 1.)

ees has shown in the Aberdeen Free that black can win at the point by pto 2. 7, instead of 16. 19, as will be by the following play:

7. 16. 19. 32. 27. 15. 18. 15. 24. 28. 19. 24. 23. 16. 8. 4. 22. 15. 28. 19. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 23. 19. 10. 10. 15. 2

(Var. 3.)

(Var. 3.)

12. 8 18.22 4. 8 18. 9
19.16\* 3. 7 19.23 7. 2
3. 7 22.25 8.11 21.17
16.19 11. 8 23.18 8.11
7.14 25.29 11. 8 17.14
9.18 8. 4 25.21 11.15
8. 3\* 29.25 17.14 14.10

Selections from the Otago Witness.

Position No. 1526. By P. S. Nicol, Invercargill, N. Z. [See game No. 2530.]



dents, that we have in some measure con-tributed to the general enjoyment of the

DRAUGHTS IN AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Championship. On Wednesday, the 15th ult., play was resumed at Martin's coffee rooms, Adelaide, in the Lester-Gardner match for the cham-pionship of South Australia. Four games were played during the evening, the first of which was a Defiance, which was won by Mr. Gardner with the black men. The sec-ond was a Souter, which was won by Mr. Gardiner with the white men. The other two games were Ayrshire Lassies. One of

two games were Ayrshire Lassies. One of them was won by Mr. Gardner and the other by Mr. Lester, the winner in each case playing with the black men. This left the score: Mr. Gardiner 5 wins, Mr. Lester 1 win, and 1 draw.

The match was advanced a further stage on the evening of Saturday, the 18th inst. when three games were played, a second double corner, a Souter and an Alma. Mr. Lester was in better form than at either of the previous sittings, and all the three games were drawn. He ought, however, to have lost the first, a case of Anderson's "third position," in which he had two kings against two kings and a man. The state of the score at the end of the third sitting was: Gardner, 5 wins; Lester, I wun and 4 draws, out of a total of 20 games to be played.

The following, for which we are indebted to the South Australian Chronicle, is the score of the second game of the match: score of the second game of the match

Gardner's move. 5 3. 8 29.26 22.26.23 30.26 17.13 2. 8.11 18.27 5.14 18.22 6.17.22 29.25 32.23 26.23 18. 9 6. 2 14. 10 24. 20 19.10 23.19 9. 6 22.18 15.22 have won by 27. 23.—(Mr. Lester. 25.18 16.19 3. wins.

An interesting contest for the champion-ship of New South Wales has just termi-

nated, says the Sydney Mail, in a victory for

A Problem in Verse.

(A little rhyme and little reason.)
[By W. G. W. Leggett, Westminster.] Marshal the dusky fighting men, On two, three, five and seven. Then duly post the other three On seventeen, nine, eleven.
Arrayed against the colored host
The pale-faced warriors fix, Dropping men on thirty-one, And nineteen, twenty-six; The residue must firmly stand, Or the draw cannot be done, So slip them on to fourteen, By Jove! What can we do? Just "run in" that deserter And plant on thirty-two, Now, votary bold—the white side take— And work with all your might.
Then quickly let the editor know
That you have solved aright. -[Newcastle Chronicle

The Checker Player's Dream.

The old checker player sat by the fire in the club room; one by one the members had departed, till he found himself alone

has given draughts players the fruit of many | \*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

years' patient and painstaking investiga-tion; and we are highly pleased to be able to say that the results of these researches.

that we have in some measure cond to the general enjoyment of the degree and enjoyment of the general enjoyment of the champion of South Australia. Four games layed during the evening of the that was a Deliance, which was won by archer with the black men. The secretary was a Deliance, which was won by Mr. Gardner and the was a Christopher and the word of was won by Mr. Gardner and the word and the word and the word and the three games were played, a second ster was the better form than at either previous sittings, and all the three games were played, a second ster was the better form than at either previous sittings, and all the three previous sittings, and all the three games were played, a second ster was in better form than at either previous sittings, and all the three games were played, a second state of the strength of the second game of the match:

Game No. 2531–50tter. It is 2.4 6.15 8.11 2.3 1.2 1.2 6.1 1.4 1.8 6.9 3.10 2.2 1.4 6.17 2.4 6.1

"The Draughtplayer's Guide and Companion." A guide to the student, and a companion for the advanced player. By Frank Dunne. Warrington: Frank Dunne, 6 Manchester road.

The foregoing review of Mr. Dunne's work is from the Glasgow Herald. The editor of The Globbe has not yet seen the book, and consequently cannot speak from a personal examination. He may, however, receive a copy by the next steamer, and will then have something further to say on the subject.

Flashes of News. Following are the scores made last Thursday night by the members of the Toronto Checker Club:

this content is a second to the part of the content in the North Road we South Brown in the North Road we south the Nort

BONDS. 711/4 33

Sastman Car H. 1
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Pullman Pal Car, 188 105 UNLISTED STOCKS. mer Cotton Oil. 15%8 



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Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS

Boston, Monday, Dec. 1.

BUTTE?—The market holds firm and there has seen a slightly better demand for the lower grades. Seem as slightly better demand for the lower grades. Seem as well as the control of the lower grades. Seem as well as the control of the lower grades. Seem as well as the control of the lower grades. Seem as well as the control of packet 14 on 16 lb. prints, extra, 24@25, catal 21@23c 3 lb. OLEOMARGARINE—No. 4—10, 13c; 20, 12½c;

W. A. Kirkpatrick. 3 G. Phinps. 3 0
L. Ranner. 4 W. Buckler. 1 1
G. Raitt. 6 A. Gerlais. 0 0
D. C. Boyd. 0 Davison. 3 3
R. A. Frazier. 1 Dr. Phillipp. 0 5
A. Asher. 3 W. Hogg. 3 0
R. Whalen. 2 E. W. Duggan. 4 0
The editor called on the boys at Portland, Me., last week, and found them cosily quartered in their new rooms. 31½ Exchange st. Visiting chess and checker players are always welcome. A few days later we called at the headquarters of the New York players at No. 1 2d av., but we were disappointed in not meeting any of the local players; however, we found Dr. Schaefer in another part of the city, and had a jolly good time of it for half a day.

The Boston tournament has taken a "grand sneak." Whist did it. Comment is unnecessary, but en passant we would mention that if you have any idea of organizing a checker club, freeze out whist.

J. B. Ferguson, on the behalf of an unknown, has accepted Mr. Sherrow's challenge to play for the championship of Pittsburg.

The October number of the Draughts Players' Quarterly Review is an exceptionally interesting number to lovers of good problems, and those players who are partial to the Dyke, Denny and Ayrshire games.

The present number contains some 24 positions with solutions, an analysis of the Dyke consisting of nearly 100 variations. It and some 60 or more in the Ayrshire games.

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2.50 per bbl.

Sweet potatoes—East Shore, bulk, \$1.50; Jersey double heads, \$2.75@3.00.

Lettuce, 25c per doz; cabbage, 3@5c per head; native onions, \$...@3.50 per bbl; Spanish, crate, \$1.26; Marrow squash, \$1.00 per bbl; Native Turban, \$1.26; Rua Baga turnips, \$1.00 per bbl; Celary, \$2 doz. \$1.85. Turban, \$1.25; Ruta Baga turmps, \$2.00 per box, Celery, \$4 doz., \$1.25. HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Fancy hay, \$15.00 @... per ton; fair to good, \$13.00@11.00; fine, \$9.00@12.00; hay and clover, mixed, \$10.00@11.00; swale, \$9.00; poor to ordinary, \$8.00@12.00.

88.00@12.00. live straw, \$17.50@18.00 per ton; oat straw, \$9.00@10.00 per ton. Groceries.

Flour and Grain. FLOUR-Following are the current prices for car FLOUR—Following are the current prices for carload lots of hour:

Fine flour, \$2.85 \( \pi \). Superfine, \$2.90 \( \pi \). 3.65
Common extras, \$4.95 \( \pi \). O5. (Choice extras, \$4.05 \( \pi \). 30;
64.30; Minnesota bakers, \$4.05 \( \pi \). 430; natents, \$5..00...; Michigan roller, \$4.90 \( \pi \). 10; New York roller, \$4.90 \( \pi \). 5.10; do, do, straight, \$5.10 \( \pi \). 5.25; do, do, patent \$5.50 \( \pi \). 55. 50 \( \pi \). 55. Louis and Illinois clear, \$4.90 \( \pi \). 10; do, do, straight, \$4.90 \( \pi \). 5.25; do, do, patent \$5.50 \( \pi \). 575; Spring wheat patents, \$5.50 \( \pi \). 75 \( \pi \). 13 bb. 

Miscellaneous HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brighton steers, native packer, 9 @ 10c; New England steers, green, 54-66; do, cow, 34-26 dc; do, do, bulls, 34-60.; Salied steers, 73-68-35; do, cows, 54-26-34; bulls, 6. Calfskins—deacons, 25-63-5c; 5-67 bs, 75-680; 7-69 bs, 85-690; 9-612 bs, 81-00 01.00; veal kips, 81-15-61-25. Texas, dry-salted, 8-30.; Tex flint rough, 104-201; Texas klps, 110.; Buenos Ayres hides, 14; Rio Grande, ...@11-4; Montevuler, 14 @ ...; Cordova, 13 @ 15; Rio Grande kips, 213; Sterra Leons, 13; Bissno & Gambia, 9-0.; Zandbar hides, 9-0.; Tamative, 8-28-45; Majungas, 7 @ 7-4; Dry Chinas, 104-612.

SAIT—Quantions: Liverpool, in bond, 28-00; Turks, 18-10-61-16; do,duty paid, \$1.40-61-55; Bostoman, \$1.35-61-50; Liverpool, c. f., 85-62-51-00; Cadiz, in bond, \$1.57-16; Travani, in bond, 29-00; Turks, Island, find., 32.25-62-40.

STARCH—We quote Fotato starch at 44-26-48-5c; Oct., 38-26-3-49c; Whent, 5-66-6.

in, 21/2@234; do, naphtha, 11/2@2; do, hard, 

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET. Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 27, 1890: Cattle. 2614; sheep and lambs, 5603; swine, 32.914; veals, 643; horses, 485.
Western cattle, 1373; Eastern, 96; Northern, 382. Western sheep and lambs, 1992; Eastern, 1000; Northern, 2611.

Prices of Northern and Eastern beef cattle ranged
2 to 34c. per pound, live weight; 4 to 6c. per
pound, dressed weight.
No Western cattle appeared on the market for
sale, though there was an active inquiry.

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PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

Cents & b.

Brighton hides. 3-1/2071/2 Sheepskins . 75c@\$1.00 LAO

Country hides . 31/206

Country tall'w. 2-1/203

Country tall'w. 2-1/203

Woolskins . . \$1.25@1.75 Room to Swing a Cat.

Men hate a room filled with flying drapery and knickknacks, because it tires them, says Demorest's. I remember the answer of a very humorous writer to his wife, after a visit to a small flat filled with really be utiful furniture, each article having been carved to order.
"Would you not like a beautiful room like that to write in?" asked the wife.
"Oh no! no! I want room to swing a cat. Not that I wish to annoy a cat, but I need the space."



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